

SWAZILAND

Report for the year
1960

LONDON

HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

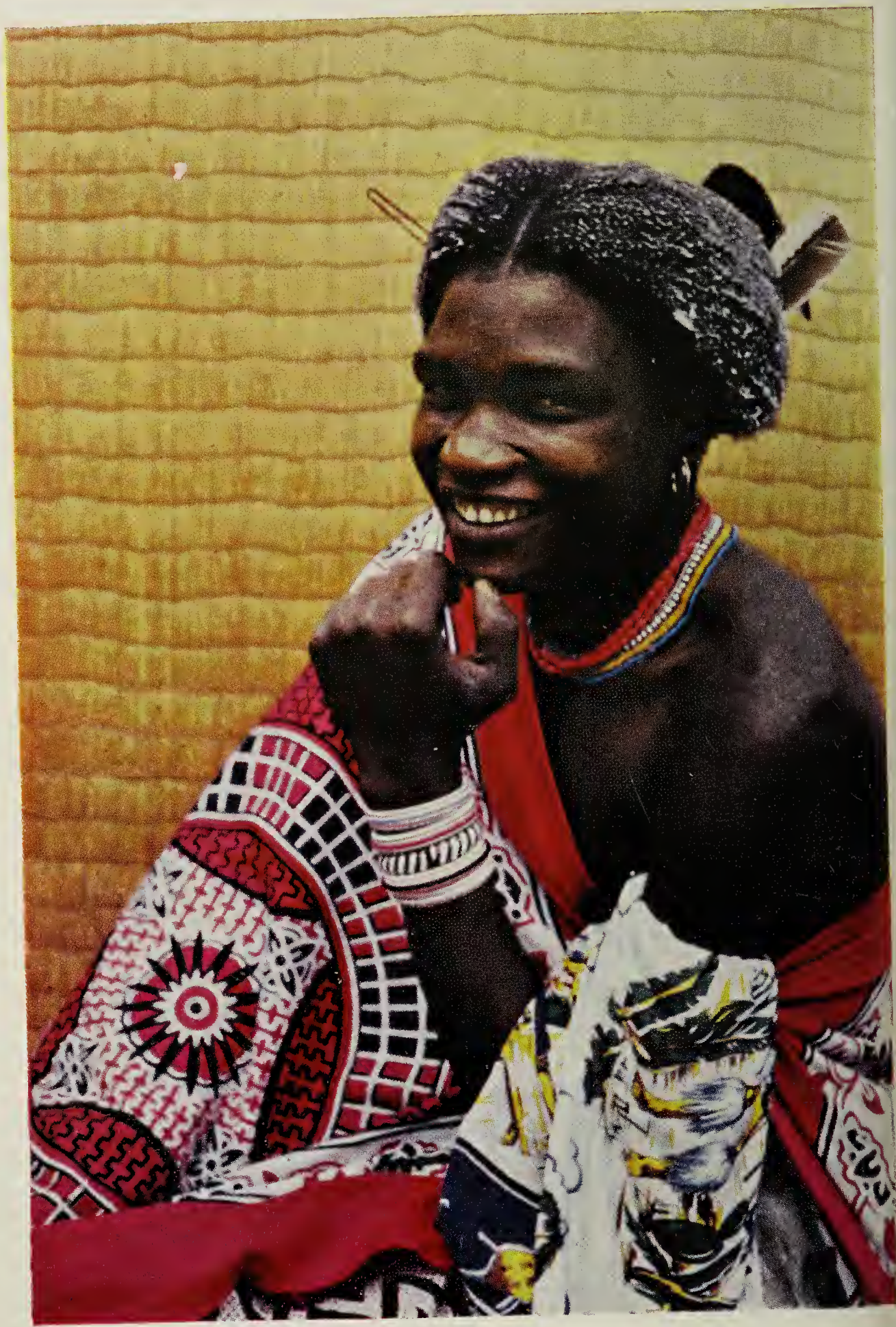
1962

*Printed in the Territory of Swaziland
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CONTENTS

	Page
PART I	
General Review	3
PART II	
<i>Chapter I.</i> Population	7
<i>Chapter II.</i> Occupations, Wages and Labour	
Organisation:	
Employment	10
Wages and Conditions of	
Employment	12
Labour Department	14
<i>Chapter III.</i> Public Finance and Taxation:	
Revenue	16
Expenditure	20
Assets and Liabilities	21
Swazi National Treasury	21
<i>Chapter IV.</i> Currency and Banking	21
<i>Chapter V.</i> Commerce	22
<i>Chapter VI.</i> Production:	
Land Utilization	23
Agriculture	27
Forestry	36
Animal Husbandry	37
Mining	40
Manufacturing Industries	45
Co-operative Societies	47
<i>Chapter VII.</i> Social Services:	
Education	47
Public Health	51
Housing and Town Planning	55
Social Welfare	56
<i>Chapter VIII.</i> Legislation	57
<i>Chapter IX.</i> Justice, Police and Prisons:	
Justice	57
Police	64
Prisons	66

		Page
<i>Chapter X.</i>	Public Utilities and Public Works:	
	Water and Sewerage	68
	Buildings	71
	Electricity	71
<i>Chapter XI.</i>	Communications:	
	Roads	72
	Air Transport	73
	Motor Transport	73
	Motor Vehicles	74
	Posts and Telegraphs	74
<i>Chapter XII.</i>	Press, Films and Information Services:	
	Press	75
	Films	76
	Libraries	76
	Information Services	76
<i>Chapter XIII.</i>	Local Forces	76
<i>Chapter XIV.</i>	Sociological Research	77

PART III

<i>Chapter I.</i>	Geography	80
<i>Chapter II.</i>	History	90
<i>Chapter III.</i>	Administration	98
<i>Chapter IV.</i>	Weights and Measures	101
<i>Chapter V.</i>	Reading List	102

APPENDICES

Appendix I	106
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MAPS

Mean Annual Rainfall	87
Swaziland	Inside Back Cover



PART I

GENERAL REVIEW

1960 was a year of considerable political activity and of continued economic expansion. The political events of the year began with a special meeting of the European Advisory Council held in January, at which a memorandum to the Secretary of State was presented requesting, inter alia, the creation of a multi-racial Legislative Council in which both European and Swazi interests would be represented as a means of promoting better understanding between the groups. This was followed by a speech in April by the Ngwenyama, Sobhuza II, C.B.E., delivered to a group comprising Senior Government Officials, members of the Swazi National Council and members of the European public whom he had specially invited to visit him. In his speech the Ngwenyama attributed the unrest in Africa to the fears of both Europeans and Africans and stressed the need for the economic integration of the races in Swaziland. He went on to describe how he thought the European and African peoples of the territory could participate in its government. His proposal, which he emphasised was his personal view only, but which has since been endorsed by the Swazi National Council, was that the Swazi National Council and the European Advisory Council, both of which are at present advisory to Government, although the Swazi National Council has certain executive functions as well, should meet together at the level of a Legislative Council. His proposal for the selection of members of Council was that the European public should elect representatives according to its established system of elections, and that the Swazi should select theirs in the manner which was most familiar and suitable to the Swazi people.

In response to the European Advisory Council memorandum the Secretary of State charged the Resident Commissioner with the task of examining the problem of setting up a multi-racial council and the first formal meetings to discuss the constitutional issue were held by the Resident Commissioner in October, first with the constitutional committee of the European Advisory Council and members of the European public, and later with the Swazi National Council. The first joint meeting of all groups was held in November. This meeting was characterised by its goodwill and a determination to face realistically the problems of devising a joint Constitution suited to the circumstances of the territory.

The course of further discussions was interrupted by the annual Incwala (first fruits ceremony) but on the resumption of joint discussions in February, 1961, there was general agreement that a joint Legislative Council representative of both racial groups should be established.

In September, 1959, an Economic Survey Mission which had been appointed by the Secretary of State, began its task which was "to conduct a general survey of the requirements and natural resources of the High Commission Territories . . . and to make recommendations on the utilization of the financial resources that are, or might be made available to the Territories." This Report was published in July, 1960, and contains descriptions of the administrative, political and fiscal background and of the economic situation. The Mission made detailed recommendations about crop and animal husbandry, forestry, industrial development, labour supply, education, roads, water and power, administration and finance, and stressed two important considerations of general policy: (a) that the task of Government in a country with the economic potentialities of Swaziland was to create or help to create the conditions in which known resources can be exploited to the best advantage of the territory as a whole, and (b) the need for a balance in development which recognised the needs of all communities in the territory.

The Mission's Report is still under consideration: it did, however, confirm the preliminary plan drawn up for the 1960/64 development period, for which grants and loans totalling £5,500,000 were made available under the C.D. and W. Act of 1959, and made recommendations for additional capital expenditure of £2,667,260 on the further development of roads, education and agriculture.

The main zones of economic activity in the territory are four: the Mbabane/Bremersdorp zone, which embraces the two largest towns of the territory and includes within it the Malkerns Irrigation Scheme and much of the forestry area of the Usutu Pulp Company; the Piggs Peak/Lomati Valley, a mining (asbestos) and forestry zone; the Tshaneni-Mhlume zone which is given over largely to sugar and rice production under irrigation conditions, and the Ubombo/Big Bend zone centred on the Big Bend Irrigation Scheme on the Great Usutu river producing, largely, sugar cane and rice. The remainder of the territory, i.e. that South of the Great Usutu river is, by comparison, economically backward, although it produces the bulk of the Territory's maize, together with tobacco and seed cotton for export.

Progress in the Mbabane/Bremersdorp zone has been considerable. The Usutu Pulp Mill is well on its way to completion, townships have been built for its workers and a new road constructed to gravel standard from the millsite to meet the Mbabane/Bremersdorp road. The black-topping of this road has begun. A site for a territorial air field has been found in the Matsapa area, approximately three miles west of Bremersdorp and a landing ground capable of accommodating twin-engined aircraft has been constructed. Preliminary enquiries made by two companies interested in establishing air services into and out of Swaziland suggest that on completion, the airfield will meet, to a large extent, a long felt territorial need. Agricultural research was extended at

the Mdutshane Research Centre and an experimental station was started by the Land Utilization Department at Wissellrode on the south bank of the Big Bend in the Usutu River. A copper/nickel/cobalt/sulphide mineralization was discovered in the Usushwana complex in the Mhlambanyati area and mapping and drilling were undertaken to define its limits.

In the Piggs Peak/Komati Valley zone perhaps the most significant happening was the considerable improvement in asbestos sales and production of the Havelock Mine. Asbestos to the value of £2,786,479 was exported during the year. In 1959 the figure was £2,100,848. Of interest too, was the resumption of goldmining in a small way at the She and Wylds-dale mines. Production was valued at £10,140.

Problems associated with the marketing of immature logs gave some cause for concern to the timber industry in the area, but there is confidence that intensive market research and development will overcome these difficulties, and one company found it necessary to double the size of its box mill and to bring a frame saw mill into operation to saw larger logs.

In the Tshaneni/Mhlume zone the Mhlume Sugar Company's mill was completed and was opened by His Excellency the High Commissioner in May. The Mill has a rated capacity of 55,000 tons of sugar a season. Sugar cane and rice were again the main products of this zone; plantings to citrus increased and cattle ranching was of importance.

The completion of the new Sugar Mill at Big Bend in the Ubombo/Big Bend zone was scheduled for September, 1960 but staffing and communications difficulties caused delays. The mill is expected to go into production in February, 1961 and will be capable of producing 40,000 tons of sugar in a 7½ month period. As at Tshaneni, the main activities were the growing of sugar, rice and citrus and the rearing of cattle. The opening of the new Big Bend bridge, an 870 feet long, high-level, pre-stressed concrete structure linking the North and South banks of the Great Usutu was of economic importance, especially for cane growers on the South bank of the river.

Whilst 1960 can be regarded as a year of rapid development of Swaziland's soil and water resources, as seen in the rapid growth of the new sugar and citrus industries, the year was not a particularly good one for the staple dry land annual crops which were adversely affected by a prolonged dry spell in December and January. As a result larger importations of maize were required than in the previous four years, the tobacco crop was not quite as big as the bumper crop of 1959; cotton showed a 16% decrease in production (due more to Bollworm infestation than to inclement weather) and the total rice crop was slightly smaller than in the previous year.

Reference has been made earlier to the emphasis the Economic Survey Mission placed on the balanced development of the territory. The Swazi have, of course, a vital part to play in this development but much remains to be done to prepare them for their part. Of more than passing importance, therefore,

were the publication of the Rusbridger Report on teachers salaries and conditions of service, which makes clear the urgent need for improvement in the quality of African education, and the visit of Mr. J. C. Jones, C.B.E., Technical Education Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, who came to advise on industrial training. A decision to implement the recommendations of the Rusbridger Report was taken early in 1961 and Mr. Jones' advice has been of great value in guiding a locally appointed Committee on industrial training.

Also of importance for the future of the territory as a whole was the visit of Mr. F. C. Catchpole, O.B.E., a Labour Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, who came to advise on the removal of imperfections and the filling of gaps in existing labour laws in order to equip the territory with a modern body of legislation to facilitate the smooth evolution of labour relationships in an expanding economy.

PART II

Chapter I : Population

The last census, which was taken in June 1956, showed that the population of Swaziland was 240,511. This figure included 11,728 Swazi who were temporarily employed outside the Territory and 3,470 foreign Africans temporarily employed in Swaziland. Africans comprised 97% of the population, Europeans 2.4% and Eurafricans 0.6%.

At the end of 1959, the population was estimated at 264,300 including 11,000 Swazi temporarily absent. The steady growth of the population since the first census taken by the British Administration in 1904 is reflected in the following table:-

Group	1904	1921	1946	1956	1960
African	84,529	110,295	181,269	233,214	259,000
European	890	2,205	3,201	5,919	9,200
Eurafrican	72	451	745	1,378	1,800
Total	85,491	112,951	185,215	240,511	270,000

Estimate

Selected Census Years

The African Population.

In the 1956 census 225,166 Africans who were born in Swaziland and 8,048 who were born outside the Territory were enumerated. Although they comprised only 3.4% of the African population at the date, the number of immigrants had increased by 152% between 1946 and 1956. The rise in the African population by 51,945 persons between 1946 and 1956 was made up of 4,854 by immigration and 47,091 by natural increase.

The percentage increases in the last two intercensal periods were 18.3% between 1936 and 1946, and 28.6% between 1946 and 1956. The corresponding increases in the African population of the Union of South Africa during the same periods were 18.9% and 19.2% respectively. It would appear that the increase in the African population was unevenly distributed throughout the Territory. In Manzini District, of which Bremersdorp is the administrative centre, the population increased by 67.7% between 1946 and 1956, whereas in Mankaiana district the increase was only 14.7%.

The median age of the population was 17 years in 1956. The proportion of males to females, which has remained relatively unchanged since 1904, was 48 males to very 52 females. Children under the age of one year comprised 4.6% of the population, those between 1 year and 17 years of age, 48.3%, adults between 18 years and 50 years of age, 38.5%,

and old people over 50 years of age, 8.6%. Among the juvenile section of the population under 18 years of age in 1956 the proportion of males to females was 52 to 49, in the 18 to 50 age group it was 48 to 52, whilst that in the over 50 years of age group was 27 to 73. Without taking into account infant mortality, the birth rate of the African population was approximately 47 per thousand in 1956 compared with 53 per thousand in 1946. The death rate has been estimated at 26 per thousand. These figures compared with a live birth rate of 15 per thousand and a death rate of 11 per thousand in the United Kingdom in 1957. The registration of births and deaths among the African population is not, however, compulsory and these figures may be taken as no more than rough estimates.

In 1956, the ratio of wives to husbands was 128 to 100. A comparison with the ratios of 133 to 100 in 1946 and 137 to 100 in 1921 shows that polygamy is decreasing. The number of persons who were enumerated as having been married by civil or religious (Christian) rites was 9,365, almost twice as many as in 1946. 60% of the population were recorded as members of the Christian faith compared with 34% in 1946.

The distribution of the Swazi population, although affected by the pattern of land ownership, reflects the response of settlement to environment. The land which is available for exclusive occupation by the Swazi is 3,451 square miles in extent and carries an estimated population of 228,000. It consists of Swazi Area, land purchased by the Swazi Nation and Native Land Settlement areas. The table below clearly shows the greater facility for closer settlement in the Middleveld than in the Lowveld, which has a low and unreliable rainfall, and the Highveld where topography is the limiting factor.

Region	% of land exclusively occupied by Swazi	% of rural Swazi population	Density per square mile
Highveld	23	22	64
Middleveld	34	46	88
Lowveld	36	26	48
Lubombo	7	6	55

The European Population.

Between 1946 and 1956 the European population of Swaziland increased by 84.9%, compared with an increase of only 16.9% in the previous decade. The corresponding increases of the white population of the Union of South Africa over the same period were 22.3% and 18.5% respectively. The district which proportionately showed the greatest increase in Europeans from 1946 to 1956 was Stegi district, where the increase was 239%. In order of increment rate, the increases in the other districts were 170% in Mbabane district, 93% in

Manzini district, 78% in Pigg's Peak district, 30% in Hlatikulu district, and 26% in Mankaiana district. The rates of increase are most marked in those districts where recent economic development has been greatest, especially in irrigation agriculture in Stegi and Manzini districts and forestry in Mbabane and Pigg's Peak districts.

The net natural increase of the European population has remained fairly constant at between 10 and 15 per thousand during the last 20 years. Most of the post-war increase has been due to immigration which fluctuates from year to year; there were 553 immigrants in 1956, 865 in 1957, 1,054 in 1958 and 653 in 1959. The approximate numbers of emigrants in the same four years were 74, 110, 105 and 60 respectively. The European population doubled between 1952 and December, 1959, when it was estimated at 8,700. The number of Portuguese subjects who live temporarily or permanently in Swaziland increased from 154 in 1959 to about 360 in 1959.

The age and sex structure of the European population in 1956, compared with that in 1921 is shown in the following table:1

Age Group	Male	Female	Total	%	Male	Female	Total	%
Under 5	164	141	305	14	349	321	670	11
5 to 19	366	359	723	32	990	835	1,825	31
20 to 39	370	286	656	30	822	770	1,592	27
40 to 59	281	151	432	20	769	592	1,361	23
60 and over	58	29	87	4	269	211	480	8
Total	1,239	966	2,205	100	3,190	2,729	5,919	100

The ratio of females to males has increased slightly from 44 to 56 in 1921, to 46 to 54 in 1956. The median age of the European population has risen from about 23 years in 1904 to about 27 years in 1956. During 1959, 123 European births and 31 deaths were registered. These figures are respectively 15.4 and 3.9 per thousand of the population.

Over 60% of the European population of Swaziland was born in the Union of South Africa, 20% were born within the Territory and 8% were born in the United Kingdom.

In 1956, 59% of the European population spoke both English and Afrikaans a further 26% spoke English only, 12% spoke Afrikaans only and 3% spoke neither English nor Afrikaans. The latter were mainly Portuguese subjects.

The Eurafrican Population.

The Eurafrican community, which numbered only 1,378 persons in 1956, lives mainly in the Hlatikulu and Manzini districts. The apparent large increase in this section of the population between 1946 and 1956 is believed to be due to inaccurate enumeration in the 1946 census and not to any large scale immigration or an exceptionally high birth rate.

The median age of Eurafricans is only about 14 years and males slightly outnumber females. The birthplace of 80% of the Eurafrican population is Swaziland, the majority of the remainder being born in the Union of South Africa.

Urban Population.

Approximately 4% of the African population, 38% of the European population and 34% of the Eurafrican population live in the townships of Mbabane, Bremersdorp, Stegi, Pigg's Peak, Hlatikulu and Goedgegun. The largest township, Mbabane, has an estimated population in the urban and peri-urban area of 5,500, comprising some 4,000 Africans, 1,300 Europeans and 20 Eurafricans. The urban and peri-urban areas of Bremersdorp have a population of approximately 4,150, including 1,200 Europeans. The third largest urban concentration is in Stegi, which has an estimated population of 2,700, including 300 Europeans. The estimated population of Pigg's Peak is 950, (200 Europeans), of Hlatikulu 650 (100 Europeans) and of Goedgegun 900 (300 Europeans). There are also large concentrations of population at the major centres of development such as Havelock Mine, Eranchi and Mhlume, Ubombo in the Big Bend area; and Mhlambanyati; the headquarters of the Usutu Pulp Company.

Chapter II:

Occupations, Wages and Labour Organisation.

Until the recent post-war development period, the gold mines in the Union of South Africa were the main source of employment for the Swazi. Within the Territory, employment was provided by the Havelock Asbestos Mine and European farms. The recent introduction of large forestry and irrigation undertakings has led, in turn, to the establishment of processing industries and two large sugar mills have been constructed, the first by the Mhlume (Swaziland) Sugar Company Ltd., and the second by Ubombo Ranches Ltd. at Big Bend. At the end of the year, the erection of a pulp factory for processing timber on the estate of the Usutu Pulp Company Limited was well advanced. In the mining industry, the prospecting of iron ore and coal deposits continued, but this has not yet led to the establishment of any mine. The cash earnings obtained from employment are used by Swazi workers to supplement the traditional tribal subsistence economy.

EMPLOYMENT

At the 1956 Census, 25.5% of the gainfully employed European population over the age of fifteen years was engaged in farming and forestry, 19.8% were craftsmen or labourers and 18.3%

were enumerated as professional workers such as teachers, engineers, missionaries, lawyers and medical practitioners. Excluding those engaged in farming and mining, managers and administrators comprised 11.3% of this section of the population. Of the gainfully employed Eurafrican population over fifteen years of age, 29.8% were employed in farming and forestry and 26.2% were enumerated as craftsmen or labourers. This Census also showed that 25,928 Swazi were peasant farmers, 200 ran their own businesses and 26,050 were enumerated as employees, of whom 14,322 were employed within the Territory. In addition, there were 3,470 foreign Africans employed in Swaziland at that time. Some 24% of the total labour force was employed in farming and forestry, 9% in domestic service and 29% in mining. Of the 7,619 labourers engaged in mining, about 87% were employed outside the Territory.

The following table compiled from returns rendered by employers of over 50 workers shows the African labour strengths of principal industrial groupings at the end of December:—

Group	Total Labour	Foreign Labour
Mining	1,585	934
Forestry and Timber Processing	3,092	297
Agricultural Estates (including sugar growing and manufacture)	7,506	1,968
Construction Contractors	42,500 (X)	
Government Departments	1,158	44
Miscellaneous Manufacture	123	5
Other	64	2
Totals	16,028	3,250

Of the 7,506 labourers shown as employed by agricultural estates, 5,833 were employed by concerns primarily or largely engaged in sugar growing and manufacture. The total strength of enterprises with a labour force of more than 50 in December 1951 was 7,500.

The average labour turnover among major employers excluding those offering mainly seasonal employment ranged from 3.5 to 14.0 per cent per month but these can only be taken as estimates since the Territory has no statistical organization to verify the figures upon which it is based. Because most of the labourers leave their families at home, the turnover is relatively large and high levels of skill are seldom reached. Several employers are encouraging the formation of a permanent labour force by providing married quarters. It is hoped that the sociological survey of the African population carried out during the year by the Administration in collaboration with the Institute of Social Research in the University of Natal, will yield information on the average length of employment periods of the Swazi labourer and the average period between employments. With this information it will be possible to assess the extent to which the labour force is becoming more permanent and the actual

amount of labour available. The survey should also reveal something of the pattern of the movement of labour to sources of employment both within and outside the Territory. Preliminary results of the Survey indicate that only 40% of the male population aged from 18 to 59 years was wage-earning, a further 45% were not actually employed but had been employed previously, and 15% had never been employed.

Migrant Labour.

The Swazi continue to migrate to the Union of South Africa in search of employment. During 1960 the Native Recruiting Corporation recruited 7,836 Swazi for employment in the gold mines of the Witwatersrand and the Orange Free State, whilst the Natal Coal Owners' Native Labour Organization recruited 485 miners for the coal mines of northern Natal. There is a seasonal variation in the total number of Swazi employed in the gold mines and the average throughout the year was 6,550. The recruiting of labourers for work outside the Territory is strictly controlled by the provisions of the African Labour Proclamation, No. 45 of 1954. Contracts may not exceed one year and usually vary from three to nine months. The number of recruiting licences issued under the Proclamation is restricted and they are only granted when Government is satisfied that conditions of employment are satisfactory. In addition to the numbers of labourers recruited by recognised agencies, it is estimated that between 3,000 and 4,000 Swazi find employment independently in agricultural and mining concerns in those districts of the Union of South Africa which border the Territory. Some of them are illegally recruited and are thus denied the safeguards imposed by the statutory control of external recruitment. The interests and welfare of the Swazi working in the Union of South Africa are looked after by an Agency for the three High Commission Territories, which has its headquarters in Johannesburg and sub-agencies in Randfontein and Springs on the Witwatersrand and Welkom in the Orange Free State. No labour from other countries is recruited for work inside Swaziland, but numbers of Africans from the Union of South Africa and the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland enter the Territory independently to seek employment. Control over the immigration of foreign African labourers is exercised under the African Immigration Proclamation, No. 56 of 1959.

WAGES AND CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT

The average rates of wages paid in typical occupations and the principal industries and services are shown in the following table:—

Occupation		Basic Annual Wage (£) (excluding any bonus)	
Farm Assistant	(E)	600	Q
Farm Labourer	(A)	36	R.Q.

Forester	(E)	650	Q
Forest Foreman	(E)	480	Q
Forest Labourer	(A)	36 — 55	R.Q.
Mine Labourer	(A)	45 — 47	R.Q.
Stock Inspector	(E)	672 — 1048	
Cattle Guard	(A)	132 — 576	
Store Assistant	(E)	500	Q.
Store Assistant	(A)	90	Q.
Domestic Servant	(A)	40	R.Q.
Road Foreman	(E)	720	
Construction			
Labourer	(A)	52 — 72	
Artisan	(E)	750	
Builder	(A)	102 — 301	R.Q.
Driver	(A)	48 — 230	R.Q.
A — African	E — European	Q — plus free quarters.	
	R — plus free rations		

Wage rates are not, at present, subject to statutory control but provision exists in the Wage Determination Proclamation, No. 21 of 1937, for the fixing of minimum wages in any industry on the recommendation of a Board to be appointed for the purpose. Generally labour is daily paid, although the actual payment is made on a thirty day ticket or once a month for convenience. The normal weekly hours of work vary from 47 to 56 hours in agriculture, 48 hours in mining, 45 to 60 hours in construction and quarrying, and 45 to 48 hours in urban areas. A Committee made recommendations for the modification and improvement of rates of pay and conditions of service of casual labourers employed by Government Departments.

Cost of Living.

Price indices are not kept. Average prices during 1960 of some of the principal foodstuffs were:—

Commodity	Mbabane and	
	Manzini Districts.	Other Districts.
Bacon, per lb.	3/8	4/3
Beef, per lb.	2/5	2/-
Mutton, per lb.	3/3	3/-
Butter, per lb.	3/6	3/6
Cheese, per lb.	3/6	3/9
Milk, per pint	7d.	6d.
Eggs, per dozen	4/-	3/3
Mealie meal, per 180 lb. bag	44/-	47/3
Potatoes, per lb.	4d.	7d.
Rice, per lb.	1/3	1/2
Sugar per lb.	6d.	6d.
Bread, per 2 lb. loaf	11d.	11d.
Tea, per lb.	8/6	7/-
Coffee, per lb.	7/-	6/5

LABOUR DEPARTMENT

There is no Labour Department in the Territory. In 1957 a Labour Officer was appointed and is stationed at the Secretariat in Mbabane. His duties include the assessment of present and future labour requirements, the supervision of working conditions, and the maintenance of statistical records. In co-operation with the District Administration, the Labour Officer is responsible for the implementation of labour legislation and the promotion of good industrial relations.

Workmen's Compensation.

The Workmen's Compensation Proclamation, No. 25 of 1939, provides for the payment of compensation to all manual workers, whose earnings do not exceed £500 per annum, engaged in occupations which, at present, include mining and employment in connection with power-driven machinery. Compensation is payable at the rate of £1,000 or 48 months' wages, whichever is the less, for permanent, total incapacity. A percentage of this amount is payable in cases of partial incapacity. Most claims for compensation are settled between the parties on the advice of the District Commissioner, to whom all fatal accidents must be reported. The compilation of accident statistics was instituted in 1958. The Labour Officer is responsible for recommending payment of compensation or ex gratia awards to Government employees.

Industrial Relations.

Although there are no Trade Unions in Swaziland, provision for their registration and regulation, and for the orderly settlement of trade disputes, exists under the Trades Unions and Trade Disputes Proclamation, No. 31 of 1942, as amended by Proclamation No. 3 of 1949. In the absence of Trade Unions, the Administration encourages the appointment of tribal representatives at all the major industrial concerns. An Administrative procedure exists whereby labour complaints are dealt with in the first instance by District Commissioners who decide whether the assistance of the Labour Officer is required.

Safety, Health and Welfare.

The Transvaal Mines, Works and Machinery Ordinance and the regulations published thereunder, which are in force in Swaziland, provide for the safety of workmen employed in mining, but are to be replaced shortly. There is at present no legislation governing the safety of workmen in factories, but the provision of such legislation is under consideration. The employment of women, young persons and children in industrial undertakings is regulated by the provisions of Proclamation No. 73 of 1937.

Legislation.

No specific labour legislation was promulgated during the year but two proclamations and the regulations made thereunder, contained clauses which relate to labour.

The African Immigration Proclamation, No. 56 of 1959, and the regulations published in Government Notice No. 37 of 1959, allowed employers of labour to introduce African labour for temporary employment without the necessity of complying with the procedure laid down for the issue of ordinary residence permits. The permits are subject to any conditions which may be imposed by Ngwenyama in Libandla, with the approval of the Resident Commissioner. Swazi seeking work outside the Territory have to comply with the provisions of the Identity and Travel (Documents) Proclamation No. 54 of 1959, and the regulations which were published in Government Notice No. 49 of 1959.

The report of Mr. F. C. Catchpole, O.B.E., published in December contains comprehensive recommendations together with draft legislation designed to bring the territory's labour laws up to date.

Industrial Training.

Industrial Training in the Territory is at present confined to a small dressmaking centre at Mbuluzi and a Trade School at Mbabane which was re-designated the Mbabane Trade Training Centre. This Centre provides courses for Africans and Eurafricans in cabinet-making and joinery, general building and motor mechanics. Twenty four men are trained annually. Semi-skilled workers, such as drivers and operatives, are trained on the job by employers.

The Industrial Training Committee, composed of representatives of industry and Government, in its report published in December made recommendations including the establishment of an Apprenticeship Board and the appointment of an Inspector of Apprenticeships and a Trade Testing Officer operating within the framework of an Apprenticeship Proclamation, also the division of training of skilled workers between a trade training centre and industry and the institution of trade tests, short training courses for drivers, and aptitude tests for all semi-skilled workers.

Chapter: III

Public Finance and Taxation.

Government's financial year runs from 1st. April to 30th. March. The Annual Budget is in three parts. Territorial Estimates cover recurrent and minor capital items of expenditure by Government departments. Detailed estimates of revenue are also shown. Secondly there are Loan Estimates dealing with major capital works such as roads. Finally there

are Colonial Development and Welfare Fund Estimates for various projects in the fields of land use, education, medical services and public works.

Revenue and Expenditure over the past three financial years may be summarised as follows. Details are given later in this chapter:

Financial Year	Revenue	Expenditure.
1957 — 58		
Territorial	1,260,033	1,211,668
Loan	—	402,661
C. D. & W. Fund	—	309,194
1958 — 59		
Territorial	1,325,575	1,413,686
Loan	—	542,219
C. D. & W. Fund	—	294,078
1959 — 60		
Territorial	1,453,389	1,629,715
Loan	—	379,331
C. D. & W. Fund	—	467,496

REVENUE

The main sources of revenue were:—

Head	1957/58	1958/59	1959/60
Native Tax	64,453	69,090	66,642
Customs & Excise	145,690	175,611	211,708
Posts & Telegraphs	63,456	68,608	79,343
Licences	40,262	45,271	50,807
Income Tax	683,444	663,883	643,937
Transfer Duty	34,268	37,988	110,299
Mineral Tax (Royalties) ...	47,656	41,286	35,909
Sale of Crown Land	2,333	2,080	2,908
Other Revenue	178,471	221,758	251,836

Death Duties.

The rate of Estate Duty chargeable on each £ of the dutiable amount is three ten-thousandths of a £ for every completed £100 or part thereof of the dutiable amount, subject to a maximum rate of 6/8d on each £. Rebate of £300 is allowed from the amount of duty determined by the foregoing formula. The effect of this is that duty is payable only on estates in excess of £10,000. Succession duty is also payable in certain cases on estates of over £100. African estates which are administered according to Swazi law and custom are not subject to these duties.

European Poll Tax.

A poll tax of £3 per year is levied on every European male and on every Eurafrican male who does not pay African Tax, of the age of 21 years and over.

Income Tax.

Income Tax constituted just over 50% of the total Revenue of the Territory and of this, about 80% was derived from mining. Income Tax is payable by Europeans and those Eurafricans who do not pay African tax. The breakdown of assessments for the income tax year ending 30th. June, 1959 the collections from which were received in the 1959/60 financial year, are compared with those of the two previous years in the following table. A fall in tax collected from Asbestos sales accounts for the reduction in revenue in 1959/60 as compared with 1958/59.

	1957/58	1958/59	1959/60
	£	£	£
Mining Companies	542,203	542,000	485,000
Other Companies	41,897	37,000	46,000
Employed Persons	41,916	42,000	48,000
Professions and Traders ...	35,779	27,000	46,000
Farmers	18,884	14,000	14,000
Others	3,098	3,000	3,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	683,737	665,000	642,000

The normal rates for the 1960 income tax year which ended on 30th. June, 1960 were:

Married Persons — Fifteen pence plus one one-thousandth of one penny for each £ of taxable income in excess of £1, not exceeding £9,300; thirty four pence for each £ of taxable income over and above £9,300. The amount of tax so calculated is, after deduction of rebates, subject to a surcharge of 35%. The basic rebate is £31 with further rebates of £15 for each of the first two children and £17 for each other child. For each dependent there is a rebate of £2/10/0 and for insurance one shilling and three pence per £ with a maximum of £7/10/0.

Unmarried Persons — eighteen pence plus one one-thousandth of one penny for each £ of taxable income in excess of £1, not exceeding £9,300; thirty seven pence for each £ of taxable income over and above £9,300. The amount of tax so calculated is, after deduction of rebates, subject to a surcharge of 45%. The basic rebate is £23 and those for dependents and insurance the same as those for married persons.

Public or Private Companies, the sole or principal business of which in Swaziland is mining — five shillings for each £ of taxable income not exceeding £10,000; six shillings and nine pence for each £ of taxable income over and above £10,000.

All other Public Companies — five shillings and sixpence for each £ of taxable income.

All other Private Companies — two shillings and sixpence for each £ of taxable income not exceeding £1,500; four shillings for each £ of taxable income exceeding £1,500 and not exceeding £2,500; five shillings and sixpence for each £ of taxable income exceeding £2,500.

The Super Tax rates were two shillings plus one four-hundredth of one penny for each £ of the income subject to Super Tax in excess of £1, not exceeding £9,300. The amount of Tax so calculated is, after deduction of a rebate of £285, subject to a surcharge of 40%.

The following table illustrates the incidence of tax on various incomes:

Total Annual Income	Single	Married	1 Child	2 Children	3 Children
£	£	£	£	£	£
400	11	—	—	—	—
500	22	2	—	—	—
600	34	11	—	—	—
700	46	21	—	—	—
800	57	29	9	—	—
900	69	39	18	—	—
1,000	81	48	28	8	—
1,100	93	58	37	17	—
1,200	106	67	47	27	4
1,500	143	97	77	57	34
2,000	209	150	129	109	86
5,000	1,326	1,186	1,166	1,146	1,123
10,000	4,107	3,813	3,793	3,772	3,750

African Tax.

A tax of £2 per year is levied on each adult male African who is unmarried or who has one wife. Africans with two wives pay £3/3/0 per year and those with three or more wives pay £4/11/0 per year. A Swazi National Levy of seven shillings, payable to the Swazi National Treasury, is included in each of the above payments. Exemption may be granted to the aged and infirm who are without means to pay. The tax is collected by District Commissioners with the assistance of tax collectors appointed by the Swazi National Administration.

Posts and Telegraphs

Revenue from this source in the 1958/59 financial year, compared with that of the two previous financial years, was:

	1957/8	1958/9	1959/60
Postal	£28,225	£29,547	£32,924
Telegraph	7,167	6,340	7,432
Telephone	18,423	23,699	30,321
	<hr/> 53,815	<hr/> 59,586	<hr/> 70,677

Customs and Excise.

Under the provisions of the Customs Agreement with the Union of South Africa, Swaziland receives 0.149% of the total

collections. In 1959/60 this source of revenue amounted to £144,587 which was made up of:

	1956/57	1957/58	1958/59	1959/60
	£	£	£	£
Import Duty	63,486	68,868	72,025	81,102
Excise Duties on Cigarettes and Tobacco	26,152	26,924	34,070	38,718
Motor Vehicles	4,592	6,530	10,098	12,164
Motor Fuel	6,536	7,122	9,101	9,727
Tyres and Tubes	1,269	1,386	1,132	1,178
Matches	444	466	460	469
Yeast	177	218	220	252
Other Excise Duties	238	210	320	977
	102,894	111,724	127,426	144,587

In addition, local import duties are collected on wines, spirits and beer manufactured in the Union of South Africa. These amounted to £67,121 in 1959/1960, compared with £32,122 in 1956/1957 and £48,185 in 1958/59.

Mineral Taxes and Mining Rents.

The following taxes are payable on mineral production:

Asbestos	—	2 % of value
Precious metals	—	2½% of value
Non-precious metals	—	2½% of value
Coal	—	3d. per short ton sold

In 1959/1960 mineral taxes yielded £35,909. Other taxes included under this heading are mining and concession rents and the mineral concession tax, which is levied at the rate of 3d. per morgen on all concessions whether they are being exploited or not. The Resident Commissioner, on the advice of the Mining Board, is allowed to grant remission of the whole or a portion of this tax. In 1959/60 these rents and taxes amounted to £2,927.

Licences.

The values of licence fees collected during the 1958/59 financial year compared with those collected during the two previous financial years were:

	1957/58	1958/59	1959/60
	£	£	£
Firearms	460	451	476
Recruiting Agents	433	394	428
Hotel and Liquor	1,386	1,310	1,569
Trading	14,718	16,388	16,698
Game	508	297	352
Bank	315	315	340
Motor Vehicles	20,934	24,856	29,239
Prospecting and Mining	22	52	8
Miscellaneous	1,486	1,208	1,607
	40,262	45,271	50,807

EXPENDITURE

The following table gives particulars of annual expenditure during the period 1957 to 1960:—

	1957/58	1958/59	1959/60
TERRITORIAL			
Public Debt	27,148	46,198	81,825
Central Administration	153,460	142,705	201,039
Audit	4,633	5,982	5,923
District Administration	39,428	415,697	41,357
Education	179,476	210,117	248,953
Geological Survey & Mines	12,308	13,664	17,868
Judicial	7,625	7,515	13,511
Land Utilization	161,812	164,468	194,804
Medical	110,601	135,684	153,054
Pensions & Gratuities	48,786	48,928	61,483
Police	85,703	92,113	111,301
Posts & Telegraphs	58,754	68,979	81,085
Prisons	32,952	34,169	17,084
Public Works Dept.	147,784	205,288	225,087
P.W.D. Electricity Supply	10,595	17,129	24,765
Public Works Extraordinary	56,051	79,774	39,995
Stores Department	47,042	69,782	33,907
Swazi Administration	27,610	29,494	59,506
LOAN			
Government Housing	136,811	244,397	77,151
Roads	169,067	184,035	170,702
Telecommunications	18,905	49,822	6,414
Electricity Supplies.	77,878	26,115	31,277
Administrative & Public Buildings	—	34,553	37,554
Water and Sewerage Schemes	—	3,297	56,232
COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT AND WELFARE			
All Schemes	309,194	294,078	467,496
The Public debt of Swaziland at 31st. March, 1960 consisted of:—			
Loan from H. M. Treasury to the Land and Agricultural Loan Fund:			£ 3,749
Colonial Development & Welfare Loans			2,398
4½% Inter Colonial Loan 1978			79,332
4% Inter Colonial Loan 1974			52,070
5¾% Inter Colonial Loan 1971			41,710
5¾% Inter Colonial Loan 1976			125,190
General Development Loan 1965/78			1,000,000
Exchequer Loan 1961/85			200,000
			<hr/> £1,504,449 <hr/>

Details of C.D. and W. expenditure are given at Appendix I.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

At 31st. March 1960, assets totalled £747,564: of this sum, advances totalled £510,340.

Liabilities, at the same date, totalled £334,077.

The accumulated surplus balance from general revenue was £413,487 compared with £592,281 at 31st. March, 1959 and £673,749 at 31st. March, 1958.

SWAZI NATIONAL TREASURY

The Swazi National Treasury was established under the provisions of Proclamation No. 81 of 1950. Revenue during the financial year 1959/60 amounted to £89,743 of which £23,976 was a share of the African Tax and £6,718 was derived from fines and fees from the Swazi National Courts. Expenditure during the same period totalled £78,701, including expenditure on education amounting to £23,718. The surplus balance at 31st. March, 1960, was £48,210.

Chapter IV:

Currency and Banking

The currency in circulation in Swaziland is that of the Union of South Africa, at par with sterling. When the Union of South Africa converts to a decimal monetary system early in 1961 the Territory will convert to the same system.

Two Banks conduct business in Swaziland, Barclays Bank (D.C.O.) and the Standard Bank of South Africa Ltd. Branches and agencies are maintained or operated by these Banks as follows:—

Barclays Bank D.C.O.

Branches: Mbabane, Bremersdorp, Emlembe, Big Bend and Mananga.
Agencies: Goedgegun, Hlatikulu, Piggs Peak, Stegi, Mhlambanyati, Usutu Mill Site, Ubombo Ranches, Nsoko and Crookes Plantations.

Standard Bank of
S.A. Ltd.

Branches: Bremersdorp and Mbabane, **Agencies:** Goedgegun, Gollel, Piggs Peak, Stegi, Emlembe, Mhlambanyati and Usutu Mill Site. The Standard Bank also operates a Mobile Van.

The Savings Bank facilities of the South African Government Post Office Savings Bank are available at Post Offices throughout the Territory. Deposits and withdrawals during the year amounted to £112,319 and £90,042 respectively.

There are no bank rates peculiar to the Territory. The rates are those in force throughout South Africa and are prescribed by the main South African offices of the two Banks which operate in the Territory.

Chapter V : Commerce

In terms of an Agreement between Swaziland and the Union of South Africa dated 29th. June, 1910, the Territory is dealt with for customs purposes as part of the South African Customs Union and received 0.149% of the total amount of customs collected. This payment is assessed on the proportion which the average amount of the collection of the Territory for the three years ended 31st. March, 1911, bore to the average amount of the Customs revenue for all the Colonies and Territories included in the Union for the same period. The amount received from the Union Treasury for the financial year ended 31st. March, 1960 amounted to £289,174 compared with £127,426 in 1959 and £111,724 in 1958.

This Agreement also provides for the free interchange of the products and manufactures of the Union of South Africa and the Territory with the exception of spirits and beer. Customs and Excise duties on spirits and beer are those in force in the Union and are collected locally. Collections during the 1960 financial year amounted to £134,242 compared with £48,184 in 1959 and £33,966 in 1958.

Because of the free interchange of products and manufactures it is difficult to obtain accurate statistics of imports and exports. The tables below have been compiled from returns made by traders and producers.

The bulk of the Territory's imports comes from or through the Union of South Africa, and consists largely of foodstuffs and consumer goods. The only significant change in 1960 as compared with 1959 was in the considerable increase in the value of imported groceries and miscellaneous foodstuffs and a reduction in the value of sugar imported to about one-third the 1959 figure.

The following table lists the main classes of goods imported during 1960 together with comparable figures for 1959 and 1958.

IMPORTS.

	1958 £	1959 £	1960 £
Motor Vehicles and Motor Spares	477,108	666,507	453,782
Groceries and Miscellaneous Foodstuffs	427,393	610,163	808,998
General Merchandise	616,034	585,671	668,890
Timber, Cement and other Building Materials	234,307	427,157	411,095
Sugar	105,206	198,694	69,423
Maize Meal	121,831	123,269	150,000
Agricultural Machinery and Implements	22,920	136,131	45,162
Petrol	101,300	131,757	67,246

Mining Stores	205,615	125,217	171,399
Cigarettes and Tobacco	83,248	93,320	101,974
Beer and Spirituous			
Beverages	72,120	83,732	112,382
Livestock	26,851	58,027	41,439
Fertilizer	78,836	85,000	196,398
Other Imports	738,566	651,819	648,235
	3,311,335	3,976,464	3,946,423

The Territory's Exports continued to increase in value, noteworthy being Chrysotile Asbestos (more than 25%), sugar, (more than 60%) and, on a smaller scale, wattle bark (more than 70%).

Approximately one-third of all exports go directly outside the South African Customs Union, the United Kingdom being the most important market.

The values of the principle commodities exported from Swaziland during 1960 are shown below, compared with the values for 1958 and 1959.

EXPORTS			
	1958	1959	1960
	£	£	£
Chrysotile Asbestos	2,130,952	2,085,353	2,786,479
Sugar	54,668	422,960	1,280,000
Slaughter Cattle	333,088	405,060	514,020
Seed Cotton	178,027	298,233	267,297
Rice	239,476	187,000	162,700
Pineapples (canned)	85,000	130,100	126,000
Tobacco	77,875	87,554	49,218
Timber Products	372,505	413,261	601,000
Butter	74,620	74,039	64,671
Citrus	51,430	48,434	33,298
Bananas	21,840	45,851	30,338
Hides and Skins	19,492	39,155	32,655
Wattle Bark	16,384	30,267	110,000
Avocado Pears	12,109	16,000	12,381
Other Minerals	20,023	12,201	36,312
Other Livestock Products	17,014	28,060	9,042
Other Agricultural Products	54,326	51,000	18,291
	3,758,829	4,383,528	6,133,702

Chapter VI : Production

LAND UTILIZATION

The pattern of land utilization has changed considerably in recent years. Some 200,000 acres in the higher rainfall belt are now devoted to aforestation with pinus species, while an increasing area in the 500 to 2,500 feet altitude zone is devoted to irrigation schemes. The extensive areas formerly used for winter sheep grazing and cattle ranching have been diminished by these more intensive forms of land use but are still of economic importance.

Land Ownership and Tenure.

The complex pattern of land ownership in Swaziland is largely the result of historical events which occurred before the establishment of the British Administration in 1902. Between the years 1875 and 1889 the Swazi ruler, Mbandzeni granted numerous concessions to Europeans which included grants and leases of land for grazing and agricultural purposes. The concessions covered almost the whole extent of the Territory and many of the deeds contained clauses which reserved to the Ngwenyama his sovereign rights and forbade the concessionaires from interfering with the rights of the Swazi living within the area of the concessions. In terms of the Swaziland Convention of 1890, a Chief Court was established to undertake an enquiry into the validity of disputed concessions. It did, in fact, examine the initial validity of the majority of concessions and its decisions were adhered to by the British Administration. The Swaziland Administration Proclamation, (No.3 of 1904), provided for the establishment of a commission which was inter alia, required to examine each land and grazing concession and cause their boundaries to be defined and surveyed. On the completion of the Commission's work, a Special Commissioner was appointed in terms of the Swaziland Concessions Partition Proclamation, (No.28 of 1907), to set aside areas for the sole and exclusive use and occupation of the Swazi. He was empowered to expropriate one third of the area of each concession without compensation, but should more than this be required, compensation was payable. The remaining concessions were freed from any rights of use and occupation possessed by the Swazi, and the owners of concessions who held title to the ownership of the land or leases of not less than ninety-nine years duration, with or without rights of renewal, were granted freehold title. The reversionary rights to land and mineral concessions were vested in the Crown in terms of the Swaziland Crown Lands and Minerals Order in Council of 1908 as amended by a subsequent Order in Council in 1910. Following the partition of the Territory, further legislation was passed to secure the rights of the Swazi in the areas that had been set aside for them (Proclamation No. 39 of 1910) and also to define the conditions under which the Crown could sell, lease or otherwise dispose of Crown Land (Proclamation No.13 of 1911).

At the end of 1960, 51.6% of the total area of the Territory, which covers 4,290,944 acres, was available for occupation by the Swazi. This comprised Swazi area, land purchased by the Swazi Nation and Native Land Settlement areas. Swazi areas, which were set aside by the Concessions Partition Commissioner for occupation by the Swazi in 1910, are vested in the High Commission for Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland. They are scattered throughout the Territory in blocks of varying size and cover 1,639,687 acres or 38.21% of the total area of the country. The purchase of land by the Swazi Nation started initially as a reaction to the

partition of the Territory. The Swazi were encouraged by the Chief Regent to go to the Transvaal in order to earn money with which to purchase land from European holders. Purchases continued to be made with monies raised locally by collections or levies until the start of the Lifa Fund in 1946. The purposes of this fund are to reduce overstocking and to purchase additional land. Under an order made by Ngwenyama in Libandhla, cattle are regularly culled from the herds of those Swazi who own more than ten head of cattle. The animals thus acquired are auctioned and a levy on the proceeds is credited to the Lifa Fund. By the end of 1960, the area of land purchased in this way, which is vested in the Ngwenyama on behalf of the Swazi Nation, amounted to 258,093 acres. Proclamation No.2 of 1915 made provision for securing for the benefit of the Swazi any land acquired on behalf of the Swazi Nation.

Native Land Settlement areas, which consist of farms purchased from European owners and Crown Land set aside for the purpose by Government were defined in 1946 and are generally contiguous with the existing Swazi areas. This land is vested in the Swaziland Government and its use is governed by the provisions of Proclamation No.2 of 1946, as amended by Proclamation No.6 of 1948, and the regulations published thereunder. Native Land Settlement areas are 316,702 acres in extent.

Land owned by individual Africans, Missions, Europeans and Euraficans covers 45.9% of the total area of the Territory. Of this privately owned land, 15.5% consists of land concessions held in perpetuity or on leases of more than ninety-nine years duration. In order to avoid the complications which have persisted because of differing forms of title, the owners of these concessions are now being requested to exercise their option under the provision of Proclamation No.28 of 1907 and convert their title to freehold. Farms which are purchased by individual Africans are registered in their own names but Proclamation No.2 of 1915, now contained in Chapter 64 of the Laws of Swaziland, provides that any contract involving the disposal of land to an African must be approved by the High Commissioner before it can be of effect. The area of farms owned by individual Africans totalled 22,384 acres at the end of 1960. Missions own 21,110 acres and the extent of farms owned by Europeans and Euraficans, or of land situated in Proclaimed Townships, is 1,884,680 acres. The remaining area of the Territory comprises Government owned freehold land and unallotted Crown Land some 148,284 acres in extent.

On Swazi Areas a system of communal land ownership is practised. One of the most important rights exercised by the Chiefs is the allocation of residential and ploughing land. The Ngwenyama is recognised as having overall control of Swazi land but in practice he defers to local chiefs in all matters of rights of occupancy, except in areas which, by tradition, belong to the Swazi ruling house. An individual obtains rights

to use and occupy land from the chief of an area. Such rights once granted are firm and can only be extinguished by the individual concerned relinquishing them or by his being arraigned before a chief for a misdemeanour, such as witchcraft or adultery, sufficiently serious to justify banishment. An appeal against such an order would lie to the Ngenyama. As might be expected, however, from a contact of over fifty years with European systems of land tenure and an increasing scarcity of the land, the traditional system of land ownership is gradually acquiring a more clearly defined individual emphasis in many areas. Fencing is being erected, wattle plantations are being established and permanent houses are being built, with the result that the Swazi pastoralist is now beginning to emerge in many areas as a settled peasant farmer.

The principles of the Roman-Dutch law of land ownership, which apply to land owned in freehold, embody the Roman Law conception of absolute ownership of land in contradistinction to the English law of tenure which, in theory, holds that all land is held by the Crown. Free holders and, their concessions do not prohibit this, concessionaires occasionally grant occupation or grazing leases, and, in a few instances, land is farmed on a crop share basis. Outside Urban Areas, some freehold and concession land is subject to the payment of quitrent, generally of a small amount. Township stands are subject to a fixed quitrent of ten shillings per annum.

Soil and Water Conservation.

Soil and water conservation, by improved agricultural practice as well as by earthwork construction, is proceeding steadily. The Natural Resources Proclamation (No.71 of 1951) set up a Natural Resources Board for European areas and defined its powers. These powers have been increasingly invoked to prevent mis-use of land, to enforce reclamation measures and to control methods of land use. The Department of Land Utilization operates a number of heavy tractors and ancillary equipment for the construction of soil conservation works in European and Swazi areas. During 1960 these units did 8289 hours of work, during which 658 miles of graded contours and 26 dams, with a storage capacity of 55 million gallons, were constructed. In addition a total of 855 miles of grass strips were demarcated bringing the total mileage since the inception of the Rural Development Plan, in 1949 to 70,716 miles. Since on average, one mile of grass strip protects five acres of land, some 354,000 acres have been protected.

To curb the dangers of sub-economic and ill-planned land subdivision associated with the rapid development of natural resources, legislation was promulgated in 1957 to control small subdivisions. Other legislation governing land-use deals with the protection of private forests, grassburning, the control of cotton insect pests, the export of kraal manure from Swazi areas, and the control of plant introduction. The phytosanitary

legislation was promulgated in 1958, and regulations under this enabling Proclamation were drafted during 1959. A new Water Law was also passed during 1959 providing for the control and use of water by Water Courts and Irrigation Boards. In addition to this legislation, Ngwenyama in Libandla has issued orders designed to prevent the mis-use of land in Swazi Areas. The main provisions of these regulations are that all arable land should be ploughed along the contour and protected with grass strips, and that all streams and vleis should be marked and protected from cultivation. Ingwenyama has also appointed a Board, known as the Central Rural Development Board, with the object of approving land-use schemes and resettlement plans. This Board can be regarded as the counterpart in Swazi Area of the Natural Resources Board which operates in respect of freehold farms.

Despite the very real achievements which have been made in Swaziland for the protection of the country from erosion, there is a tendency for erosion to increase, because of the growing pressure of people, cattle and crops on the available land and it is apparent that sheet erosion due to over-grazing is becoming more common.

AGRICULTURE

1960 was a year of rapid development in Swaziland's soil and water resources. The Sugar Agreement entitling the country to produce 80,000 tons of sugar annually was signed and the industry moved from the development stage. The Mhlume Mill in the northern bushveld was opened in April and the Big Bend Mill began production in October. A high level bridge over the Usutu at Big Bend was opened during the year thus linking more directly the south bank sugar estates to the mill. The construction of a pulp mill by the Usutu Pulp Company was started and this, by mid 1961 should begin the annual production of some 100,000 tons of unbleached wood pulp for export. The new citrus industry continued to expand so that by the end of the year there were over 300,000 citrus trees in orchards.

For the staple dryland annual crops the year was not a particularly good one. These crops were adversely affected by a prolonged dry spell which occurred during December and January. As a result larger importations of maize were necessary than in the previous four years; the tobacco crop was not quite as big as the bumper crop of 1959, and cotton showed a 16% decrease in production as compared with the previous season. (This reduction in the cotton crop was due less to inclement weather than to a heavy infestation of American Bollworm). The total rice crop was also slightly lower than in the previous year. This was a reflection of increasing weed infestation associated with continual irrigation mono-cropping and to the phenomenon locally referred to as a "light-ear" which appeared for the first time.

Much of the recent land-use development has been associated

with the fuller utilization of Swaziland's plentiful water resources. By 1960 there were about 29,000 acres under irrigation of which 16,800 were planted to sugar cane, 5,700 to rice, 3,400 to citrus and 3,100 to other crops.

A noteworthy aspect of development which augurs well for the future of Swaziland's agriculture was the continued expansion of the Land Utilization Department's Research Service. Several of the vacancies for Research Officers were filled so that by the end of the year investigations were being carried out by a Soil Fertility Research Officer, Agronomist and Irrigation Research Officer, (the latter arrived early in January 1961).

On Swazi Nation Land continued progress was made in providing rudimentary soil conservation measures in the form of grass strips; in a greater use being made of artificial fertilizers, and in continued extensive soil conservation works by heavy earth moving equipment in some of the problem areas. The Department carried out an intensive agricultural advisory service using various methods of approach, e.g. through Agricultural Week, Farmers Association Meetings, Women's Associations.

The main Agricultural Extension method was, however, the personal contact of agricultural advisor with farmer, and in this connection it is noteworthy that the service provides on average one Land Utilization Officer for every 250 homesteads in Swazi Nation Areas. Despite all these efforts it must be stated that Swazi agriculture is barely holding its own in the fight against impoverishment of the soil which is being brought about by the intensification of the practices resulting from increasing pressure of population and livestock on the land. During the year much thought was given to the planning of a further phase of Rural Development work so as to provide a sound basis for guiding the transition of the Swazi cultivator into a farmer in the true sense, viz: one who integrates crops and stock into a balanced stable mixed system of agriculture; rather than one who is merely a cultivator of crops and who participates in the communal grazing of veld.

Dry Land Farming.

Maize is still the Territory's most important dryland crop and it constitutes the staple diet of the Swazi. The bulk of the grain produced is stored and consumed without entering into trade channels. 1960 was in general a poor year for maize. Dry conditions in December and January combined with stalk-borer and witch-weed infestations, late planting and low standards of cultivation combined to produce a poor total delivery to the Swaziland Milling Company. This necessitated the importation of 64,094 units of 200 lbs from the Union, an increase of 8,621 units over the 1959 figure.

Cotton is the most important of the dryland cash crops. Its production is concentrated in the Hlatikulu district and in localised areas of the Manzini and Stegi districts. In 1960 there

were 2,087 Swazi growers and 256 European growers who consigned cotton seed to ginneries in the Union: There are no ginneries in Swaziland but Swaziland seed cotton found a ready market with four agencies in the Union of South Africa.

Ginnery returns for the 1959/60 crop showed a total production of 4,171 short tons for which the grower received £267,297. The total crop represented a 16% reduction as compared with the previous one, but it was still the second largest cotton crop in the Territory's history.

In the South a heavy infestation of bollworms was responsible for poor yields. To control this pest aerial spraying was resorted to for the first time in Swaziland but the results were inconclusive, probably due to too few, and ill-timed applications of the insecticide.

The main development trend in cotton growing is the increasing acreage being planted in the bushveld and in some marginal maize areas. This increase is being effected largely by Swazi cultivators, many of whom purchased tractors for the planting of large acreages to cotton. Between June 1959 and December 1960 one firm sold 65 tractors to Swazi, many of whom used them for ploughing cotton lands in the Southern bushveld.

Other dryland crops worthy of mention are tobacco, pineapples, sorghum, wattle bark and avocado pears. Tobacco is produced mainly in the Hlatikulu district by both European and Swazi farmers. The type of tobacco grown is dark air-cured leaf which is used mainly for the pipe and snuff trades.

The intake at the Tobacco Co-operative, Goedgegun, for the 1960 season was 959,297 lbs of leaf representing a decrease of 11% as compared with the previous crop. In 1960 58% of the total leaf was produced by European growers and 42 % by Swazi growers. The total value of the first payment made to growers was £49,218 (1959 = £58,078).

During the period under review the Tobacco industry of the Union of South Africa — to which the Swaziland industry is affiliated for marketing purposes — entered a phase of over-production. As a result the local Swaziland Co-operative had to store appreciable quantities of the previous season's crop and to invest in equipment for leaf curing with the aim of producing a better final product.

The Swaziland pineapple industry is centred in the Malkerns Valley and serviced by the Cannery situated in this area. For a variety of reasons, including world over-production, the industry at the beginning of the year was in a state of near collapse. By the end of the year the prospects had improved considerably.

During 1960 the Cannery took in 3,550 tons of smooth cayenne pineapples representing an increase in deliveries from Swaziland growers of 20%. The total pack amounted to 1,550 tons of canned contents and these were exported to the United Kingdom.

Sorghum is grown extensively by Swazi farmers: after maize it is their most important crop. Most of it is grown for local beer consumption and does not enter into marketing channels. Stimulated by the advent of an organised local marketing organisation in the form of the Swaziland Milling Company there was an appreciable increase in the acreage planted to sorghum in the 1960/61 seasons.

Swaziland's Wattle industry is integrated for marketing purposes with the industry in the Union of South Africa. Due to world over-production of tannin and competition from Quebracho products in the Argentine, the South African Wattle industry was forced to resort to the imposition of production quotas and these were made applicable to all producers in Swaziland. The total of production quotas issued for the 1959/60 season was for 7,315 tons.

Avocado production continued to be confined largely to one estate but further plantings occurred in 1960 bringing the total established acreage to 275. The yield per bearing acre amounted to 1,686 lbs. The bulk of the crop was exported to the United Kingdom by private arrangement.

Irrigation Agriculture.

Swaziland is one of the best watered areas of Southern Africa, but it is only during the past six years that extensive use has been made of its water resources for irrigation purposes. Although not yet fully productive, the various schemes outlined below are destined to play a far more important part in the economy of the Territory than dry land farming.

The Malkerns Irrigation Company's Canal was completed in 1954. It is approximately 14 miles long and carries a water award of 100 cusecs or half the flow of the upper Usutu River, whichever is the lesser. The construction of the canal was sponsored by private farmers, but Government, the Swazi Nation and the Colonial Development Corporation are also participants in the scheme to the extent of about one-third of the total acreage involved. During 1959 a soil survey of the area commanded by the canal was conducted by the Department of Land Utilization with the primary object of assessing and mapping the suitability and extent of the soils for irrigation. In the past, and even at the present time, **rice is the** main money maker for farmers. On the deep undulating soils of the Malkerns Valley, however, the water requirements of this crop are excessive and the problem of weed control under mono-crop rice farming is becoming increasingly difficult. It is in these circumstances that citrus is being developed as a major crop in the Valley and is gradually replacing rice.

Some years ago the Colonial Development Corporation began irrigation activities in the northern Bushveld on a relatively small scale with water pumped from the Komati River. In 1957 the Corporation completed the construction of a gravity canal which commands 16,000 acres and can be enlarged to

irrigate up to 35,000 acres; a further 5,000 acres can be irrigated by pumping. A large portion of the present irrigated area has been ceded to the Mhlume (Swaziland) Sugar Company Limited, in which the Corporation holds an interest and to which a permit has been granted to manufacture 40,000 tons of sugar annually. The main crops in this area, apart from sugar cane, are rice and citrus.

The principal irrigation scheme in central Swaziland is at Big Bend where a 120 cusec canal commands 10,000 acres of land. The pattern of cropping has been much the same as in the northern bushveld, namely that cane and, to a lesser extent, citrus, has replaced rice as the main crop under irrigation.

In addition to these three main irrigation schemes there are several smaller ones and several pumping plants. A 12 cusec canal from the Lomati River serves a large citrus area in the Piggs Peak District. At Kubuta a 6 cusec furrow serves a compact area where bananas are extensively grown, and five furrows from the Usutu and Usushwana Rivers are used for rice irrigation in the Malkerns and Manzini areas.

Mention has been made in the preceeding paragraphs of the recently established sugar and citrus industries in Swaziland. By the end of 1960 the sugar industry was based on two new mills; one at Mhlume in the northern bushveld and the other at Big Bend. Each mill held a milling quota for the production of 40,000 tons of sugar. In addition the northern mill had a growing quota for 80% of its cane requirements and the Big Bend Mill was entitled to produce two-thirds of its requirements. The remainder of the growing quota was divided between three other growers in the Big Bend area.

Production of sugar from the beginning of the 1960 milling season (May) to the end of November amounted to 39,616 tons, produced from 348,852 tons of cane giving an overall sucrose average of 14.24%. The value of sugar exported in 1960 was £1,280,000.

The total area of cane planted at 30th April, 1960, as revealed by returns from growers, was 16,811 acres of which 15,236 were furrow irrigated and 1,575 were irrigated by overhead spray. A full analysis of the field returns for the calendar year cannot be given at this stage but it may be stated that under spray irrigation the overall average was 80-85 tons of cane per acre (in one block 120 tons/acres was obtained). Under furrow irrigation the range of yields, was from 25-75 tons per acre with the average probably being about 55 tons. These yields apply to plant cane which in many cases had exceeded its normal period of maturity. The growth and yields obtained have indicated that the Swaziland bushveld is well suited to cane production.

A large investment has been made in Swaziland's new Citrus industry. The main areas of production are the Malkerns Valley, the Horo Valley, the Komati and Usutu bushveld, and the Nsoko area. By May 1960 there were a quarter of a million trees on 3,160 acres of citrus orchard. Of these, probably fewer

than 5,000 poorly tended trees are on Swazi owned land. At least 90% of all the citrus trees in Swaziland were not in full bearing.

For marketing purposes the Swaziland Citrus Co-Operative is affiliated to the South African Citrus Exchange Limited. The South African Citrus Industry as a whole experienced marketing difficulties in 1960. In this connection it is worthy of note that 45% of the Swaziland oranges are budded to sweet stock; virtually all the grapefruit is of a seedless variety and in the case of lemons the Eureka variety has been planted exclusively. These factors augur well for the high quality production which is so necessary for the weathering of temporary marketing difficulties.

The third main crop grown under irrigation conditions is rice, the centre of production of which is the Malkerns area, with a useful supplementary tonnage grown in the northern bushveld. At Malkerns the rice is grown on the "upland system" (under irrigation but on undulating land), whereas in the bushveld it is grown under true paddy methods. In previous years the central bushveld also produced a fair quantity of paddy rice but the lands used for this purpose were in 1960 all turned over to sugar cane production.

The 1959/60 crop amounted to about 4,550 tons of paddy rice for which growers received approximately £165,000 (R330,000) or an average of 4½d. (3.627c) per lb, at farm. For the 1960 harvested crop yields averaged 1,612 lbs. per acre planted. This yield was below that of previous years, and the decrease was attributable to firstly the severe increase in weed infestation resulting from continuous mono-cropping under irrigation, and secondly to a phenomenon, locally referred to as "light ear".

The bulk of the crop was marketed in the Union of South Africa by individual growers. There was undoubtedly a deterioration in grain quality and price obtained. To counteract this a co-operative grading and marketing scheme received consideration during the latter part of the year.

Other irrigated crops of importance were tomatoes, grown in the Malkerns area, some forty six tons of which were processed by the Malkerns Cannery for the production of paste, giving an impetus to planting in both the Malkerns and Ezulwini Valleys: bananas, of which some 1,600 tons were produced at Kubuṭa and in the Horo valley, and potatoes, of which some 43,500 pockets (37½) lbs were sold.

It is possible that irrigation agriculture could play a part in alleviating the problem of the erosion of grazing land but so far despite opportunities, achievements in this direction have been small. At Eluyengweni, an irrigation settlement scheme was started in 1954 using water from the Malkerns canal, to irrigate rice and vegetables which can be grown there successfully. There are still only 17 plot holders, most of whom are not full-time farmers. In contrast to this scheme, which has received some financial assistance from the Swazi National Treasury, there are a number of small irrigation areas in the Lomati

Valley in the Piggs Peak District where furrow construction has been financed by the Swazi themselves. Vegetable production from these areas which supply a large Mission was valued at about £750.

Swazi Farmers.

Before the last war, the great majority of the Swazi were pastoralists having little interest in agriculture except for some subsistence cropping. Today the position is very different although the change that has come about can be more easily seen by excursions through Swazi areas than it can be detailed in terms of statistics. Three main developments have had a profound impact on Swazi farming—the protection of virtually all arable lands from erosion by the maintenance of contour grass strips which are six feet wide and spaced at four feet vertical intervals, the planting of crops in rows which facilitates interrow cultivation and thirdly the increasing use of artificial fertilizers. The fertilizers are distributed to farmers by the Department of Land Utilization. During 1960, the quantity distributed was 931.45 short tons. The increase which this represents over previous years can be seen from the following table:

(Totals — short tons)

1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
240	298	299	334	444	508	488	584	605	767	931

In order of size of area planted, the most important food crops grown by Swazi farmers are maize, kaffir-corn, pumpkins, beans, groundnuts, and sweet potatoes. In the sphere of cash crops, Swazi farmers marketed 1,229 tons of cotton seed in 1960 for which £77,516 was realised. The Tobacco Co-operative received 402,904 lbs. of leaf from Swazi growers, for which initial payments amounted to £18,210. There is now a tendency for an increasing number of Swazi farmers to grow maize in excess of their requirements and to sell the surplus both direct to fellow Swazis and to the Swaziland Milling Company.

These trends represent a minor crop revolution which has taken place during the past two decades. During the next phase of development there will be some difficulties to be resolved because the changes of the immediate past have brought with them problems which must now be faced. The most important of these is the erosion of grazing lands, due to increased pressure of people, cattle and arable cultivation. The solution is a very difficult one and the approach has been, in a number of areas, to introduce resettlement schemes re-siting arable land into blocks, kraals into villages or quasi-village settlements and creating a rotational system for the communal grazing area. The most successful of the schemes has been one at Palata and Mhlababomvu in the Stegi District where all of the above objectives have been attained. In the other areas

“resettlement” has progressed exceedingly slowly for a variety of sociological and administrative reasons.

During 1960 an intensive study, assisted by aerial photographs, was made of the Mbulungwane area of the Hlatikulu District. This included a detailed assessment of the existing extent of fragmentation of holdings from which it was found that most of the holdings in this area are widely scattered. By the end of the year it became apparent that a policy revision was required in respect of “resettlement” work.

The important work of educating Swazi farmers has been carried on in a number of ways. Swazi Farmers Associations, of which there are 119, with a total membership of 4,061, were a forum for the dissemination of information besides carrying out important functions relating to the distribution of fertilisers and marketing. Women’s Associations were advised by Domestic Science Demonstrations on the production of handicraft and on homecraft. Membership of these Associations increased from 921 to 2,242. Swazi farmers exhibited at major Agricultural Shows at Bremersdorp and Goedgegun and smaller district shows were held at 21 centres. Field days were held at Demonstration Plots run by the Department of Land Utilization and school children were encouraged to think and write about agricultural topics by the holding of a schools agricultural week during which demonstrations were given and excursions organised.

There is at present a dearth of reliable statistical data about many aspects of Swazi Agriculture. In an endeavour to rectify this an agricultural census based on randomly selected squares in the four physiographic provinces of the Territory was carried out in 1960. A pilot census was conducted in 1959, the principal purpose of which was to test the techniques to be applied in the main survey next year. A sociological study (which is described in greater detail in chapter XIV) is linked with the agricultural census and accordingly a sociologist was working in the field during 1959 and 1960. His activities included a study of land tenure.

Marketing.

Organised marketing of tobacco and citrus is done through the Swaziland tobacco Co-operative Co and the Swaziland Citrus Co-operative, both of which are affiliated to parent marketing organisations in the Union of South Africa. A scheme for a rice grading and marketing co-operative received consideration towards the end of the year.

Maize is marketed through the Swaziland Milling Company which undertook the importation and local buying and milling of mealies and meal products within a framework of price control promulgated by Government.

There is no organised marketing of other crops but Agricultural Officers assist Swazi farmers to consign and market their surplus produce.

Research.

After the closure of the experiment station of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation in 1945 Swaziland was without an agricultural research service for nearly fifteen years.

Partly because of the lack of proven technical information some of the post war agricultural ventures either failed or became economically marginal. Further developments in irrigation farming and African agriculture emphasized the need for a local research service, particularly as ecological conditions over much of Swaziland are dissimilar to those of neighbouring areas of the Union that are served by research stations.

Plans for an agricultural research service were drawn up in 1957 and, financed largely from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds, work was started on the new scheme in 1958, the first research officer taking up his appointment in November of that year.

Agricultural research in Swaziland is based on a central station near Malkerns in the middleveld, a sub-station in the lowveld near Big Bend and on four district experimental plots.

On the central station horticulture, pasture, chemistry and soil fertility, agronomy and plant pathology sections are being established, the main crops handled being citrus, rice, pineapples, tropical fruit, vegetables, maize, pulses and sorghum, together with pastures. At Big Bend work will fall into three categories:- irrigation and other studies on sugar cane, citrus and rice, lowveld natural pasture research, and a small programme on rain grown crops, mainly cotton. A variety of experiments is carried out on the district plots.

During 1960 the physical development at the research stations continued as in 1959 to receive priority attention from all research staff and good progress was made in such matters as the construction of quarters and research blocks and in bush clearing, fencing and the preparation of experimental plots.

The main activities of the year were in the conduct of experiments in veld and pasture management, in the testing of newly established horticultural crops, particularly citrus, variety trials of maize, rice, beans, sorghum, sweet potatoes, cotton and minor crops, and in soil fertility and crop nutrition experiments with maize, beans, rice, citrus and sugar cane and cotton.

The soil survey scheme which began as a Colonial Development and Welfare scheme became a Territorial responsibility on 1st April with provision for a Soil Surveyor and two Field Assistants. Detailed and semi-detailed surveys were made in the Central, and Southern Middleveld and in the lowveld—middleveld transition zone and a dozen small surveys were carried out in order to advise on irrigation projects.

The 36,000 acres surveyed during the year brought the total detailed and semi-detailed soil map coverage to 315,000 acres

or 8% of Swaziland. To this will shortly be added another 40,000 acres in the Northern Lowveld where a private Company is engaged on a soil survey.

The 1:5,000,000 Pedological Map of Swaziland was improved upon and enlarged to 1:2,500,000 and two "single feature" maps at scale 1:1,400,000 were constructed to show how soil reaction (pH) and organic matter vary over the Territory.

Publications by the Soil Survey Section of the Land Utilization Department were a cyclostyled pamphlet "Land Capability", telling of the methods (based on soil series and land slope mapping), employed to assess the fitness of land for specified uses, namely irrigated rotation of crops, irrigated sugar cane, irrigated citrus, irrigated rice, irrigated pasture, dryland rotation and dryland improved pasture and a companion booklet "Identifying Swaziland Soils" in which the 69 soil series so far named were described.

A general account of the flora of the Territory is included in Part III, Chapter I. An article on the subject was also published in the Journal of the Botanical Society of South Africa, Part 46, 1960 (Kirstenbosch).

Progress was made with the Botanical Survey, the specimens and records of which are preserved in the Herbarium at Mbabane. Numerous additional records made during the year have emphasized the botanical wealth of the country, related to its wide range of altitude, climates and soils. The work done so far has been mainly floristic and systematic, aimed at the identification and recording (with documented material) of the actual constituents of the flora (Phanerogamia and Pteridophyta only).

At present the Herbarium contains nearly 6,000 mounted and labelled specimens, representing 2,271 species belonging to 816 genera. The majority of these are recorded from Swaziland for the first time, and include a considerable number of new and imperfectly known species which require further study. Duplicates of most of the specimens have been presented to the Compton Herbarium, Kirstenbosch, and the National Herbarium, Pretoria, for further distribution.

The work that is being done in the Survey is laying the foundation for the production of a Check List and Flora of Swaziland and for ecological studies of the vegetation.

FORESTRY

A large forestry industry has been developed in Swaziland's western and north-western Highveld areas on land which was previously used for the winter-grazing of sheep trekked from the Union. By 1960 there were 190,000 acres of established plantations, carrying mainly *Pinus patula* but also significant acreages of *P.elliotti* at the lower elevations and *Eucalyptus* spp. as firebreaks.

Swaziland's timber industry is headed by three large projects. These are commercial enterprises able to supply their own technical staff and teaching services. The largest of the three,

the Usutu Pulp Co., Ltd. a joint venture of the Colonial Development Corporation and Courtaulds with some 95,531 acres of conifers, had under construction a mill for the annual output of approximately 100,000 tons of unbleached pulp. Peak Timbers Ltd, had some 66,932 acres of forest the exploitation of which had been begun in 1955 with the construction of a factory for the manufacture of particle board. Since 1958 the board has been veneered at the factory in Swaziland and in 1960 several million cubic feet of particle board was produced about one quarter of which was exported to the United Kingdom. Almost the whole of the remainder was exported to the Union of South Africa. Swaziland Plantations Ltd., which is also in the Piggs Peak District, had some 9,500 acres under conifers and produced in the year large quantities of box board.

There are small plantations of conifers, gums and wattle in the high and middle veld clear of the Territory including a Government owned plantation of 2,000 acres at Mdutshane, 3,400 acres of Swazi National Forest managed by the Usutu Pulp Co and 700 acres managed by Peak Timbers Ltd. on behalf of Piggs Peak village.

In the Piggs Peak bushveld are to be found numbers of indigenous hardwood trees, the main one of economic importance being *kiaat* (*pterocarpus angolensis*).

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

The annual livestock census conducted in August and September showed the livestock population of the Territory to be as follows:

Owners	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Horses
African	401,973	200,873	27,498	1,679
European	109,067	558	901	87
Eurafrican	10,414	2,793	7,083	614
	Mules	Donkeys	Pigs	Fowls
African	212	15,153	11,382	275,523
European	17	76	276	2,875
Eurafrican	267	357	1,038	27,526

There was an overall increase of 17,539 head of cattle as compared with 1959 of which 13,285 were African owned and 4,166 European owned. Another increase of significance is that of the African owned goats which increased by 23,444 compared with the 1959 census. Increases or decreases in numbers of sheep, horses, donkeys and mules were small and of insignificant importance. The entry of merino sheep from the Union of South Africa for winter grazing continued and some 142,711 sheep came into the Territory in this way.

Activities of the Veterinary Department.

The Veterinary Division of the Land Utilization Department had a successful year in that it managed to keep at bay all major stock diseases in spite of three severe outbreaks of Foot and Mouth Disease in areas very close to the Territory's borders. Moreover, within the Territory the livestock industry flourished; this is reflected by the large increase in stock numbers, the increase in butter production and in the number of cattle exported over the previous year.

With the increase in number of cattle and the expansion of arable cultivation, it will be necessary and as a matter of urgency, to review the livestock policy of the Territory with a view to reducing the regular increase in livestock numbers so as to avoid any major disaster resulting from overstocking the available grazing areas. Such a review must, of course, envisage changes in livestock management, to bring about the integration of livestock into a farming system. Under the existing system of livestock management an unusually dry spell could, in certain areas, cause a major disaster.

In the meantime a cattle redistribution scheme is in operation to relieve overstocked Swazi areas in the Highveld and Middleveld. Unfortunately the available holding area is stocked to capacity but negotiations were concluded for its extension.

Work continued at Mpisi Station on the improvement of the Nguni cattle by selection within the breed and this was financed under Colonial Development and Welfare Fund, Scheme D.2584B, sec.II up to end March 1960. From the latter date the Scheme has been financed entirely from Territorial funds.

The scheme for training cattle guards at the Mpisi Experiment Farm was financed entirely from territorial funds although listed as Colonial Development and Welfare fund scheme D2584, Sec.III. Nine students successfully completed the 1960 course and 19 recruits commenced the 1961 course during December 1960.

Disease Control.

The stock disease position in the Territory remained fairly satisfactory throughout the year. There was only one case of East Coast Fever in the one remaining infected tank area but it will be necessary to maintain strict vigilance and control measures for many years to ensure ultimate eradication of the disease.

In spite of repeated threats of the entry of Foot and Mouth Disease from neighbouring territories along a 100 mile front no active outbreak occurred. Additional staff were, however, moved into threatened areas and border patrols were increased. Some 90 miles of the threatened border are double fenced but there are approximately 9 miles between the Komati River at the Portuguese East Africa border with only a single fence

The erection of a second fence over this stretch is now receiving priority.

Rabies, too, was kept at bay and a mass inoculation of dogs against this disease was carried out. The 7,576 doses of vaccine used indicated, however, that this campaign did not meet with the same response as previous campaigns. It is estimated that north of the Great Usutu River 73% of the dog population was immunised and that the remaining 25% were still safeguarded by the previous campaign. South of the Great Usutu River the position is highly unsatisfactory in that only 10% of the dogs have been immunised.

Other diseases of importance occurring were Benign Bovine Gonderiosis (43 cases), Anthrax (9 deaths), Heartwater, believed to account for a large percentage of deaths in cattle, goats and sheep, Contagious Abortion, Sweating Sickness, Calf Paratyphoid, Blackquarter, Fowl Typhoid and Fowl Pox.

59,894 smears were examined in 1960, an increase of 1,135 over the previous twelve months. This slight increase is not high considering that the cattle population increased by 17,539 head. Moreover, it is encouraging to note that the number of deaths decreased by 967 as compared to the previous year.

Of the 59,894 smears submitted diagnoses could be made from 56,705 smears or 94.67%.

Produce and Marketing.

Swazi cattle farmers bring their surplus milk daily to Government operated cream separating centres which are situated in the main cattle farming areas. The separated milk is returned to the supplier and the cream sent to the Creamery in Bremersdorp where it is manufactured into butter. The Creamery, which is privately owned, is also supplied with cream from European and Eurafican owned herds.

The total butter production in 1960 was 613,521 lbs., an increase of close on 19,000 lbs. over the previous year. Butter-fat supplied by Swaziland producers showed a bigger percentage increase than either the Government Depots or the Union producers.

There was a steady increase in the consumption of butter in the Territory. Sales of butter during the year amounted to close on 158,000 lbs., an increase of over 28,000 lbs., or twenty-two per cent. All butter not consumed in the Territory was exported to the Union where there is an assured market. The value of this market is of increasing importance particularly now that there is a world surplus of butter, coupled with a general decline in world prices. Any surplus to the Union Pool requirements is exported either to the Northern Territories or overseas and if any loss is incurred on such exports Swaziland has to pay its pro rata share.

The Territory's principal animal products and animal exports were as follows:-

Slaughter cattle	17,207 head.
Slaughter pigs	347 head.
Slaughter goats	427 head.
Hides	35,106 pieces
Skins	25,299 pieces.
Butter	427,200 lbs.
Wool	4,920 lbs.
Bonemeal	131 tons.
Mohair	160 lbs.

Slaughter cattle are exported to markets in Johannesburg and Durban which are controlled by export quotas allocated by the Union Meat Industry Control Board. The main export routes are through Golela to Durban and through Komatipoort and Breyten to Johannesburg. The numbers of cattle exported increased by 27% compared with those of 1959.

Although the full weekly allotted quota by the Union Meat Control Board was not fully utilized throughout the year, there were times, at the peak export periods, when the demand for cattle export reservations exceeded the allotted quotas.

Regular monthly cattle auction sales are held throughout the Territory and, in addition, speculators, butchers and farmers also purchase a large number of cattle privately. Hides and skins are purchased by licenced buyers, many of whom travel around the Territory collecting these products which are all exported to markets in the Union of South Africa. There are two bonemeal factories, at Bremersdorp and Hluti, which manufacture the total output of bonemeal.

MINING

Prospecting and mining in the territory are controlled by the Mining Section of the Geological Survey and Mines Department under the Commissioner of Mines who is assisted by an Inspector of Mines. This Mining Section was established under the provisions of the Swaziland Mining Proclamation, No.5 of 1958, which amended and consolidated the laws relating to prospecting and mining and mineral concessions.

Mineral Ownership.

Amongst the concessions granted by the Ngwenyama Mbandzeni were rights to mine base and precious minerals. These rights were always granted separately from surface rights and, in consequence, the pattern of mineral ownership was extremely complex at the beginning of this century. The Commission, which was appointed in 1904 in terms of the Swaziland Administration Proclamation, caused the boundaries of the mineral concessions to be surveyed and decided whether they were prior or later dated to the grant of surface rights over the same areas. The Unallotted Mineral Concession was expropriated on payment of compensation and, in consequence, the ownership of unconfirmed, cancelled and lapsed mineral concessions reverted to the Crown. Machinery for reconciling

the conflicting rights of mineral concessionaires and land owners was established under the provisions of the Swaziland Surface Rights Proclamation, No.12 of 1910. The proprietor of a prior dated mineral concession could prospect and mine without the permission of the surface owner and without compensation except for improvements. On the other hand, the proprietor of a later, dated concession could not prospect without the Resident Commissioner's permission, or mine without the consent of the land owner. These conditions were applied to Swazi areas as well but the policy of the administration was, in fact, to refuse permission to the owners of later dated concessions to prospect and mine over Swazi areas. By 1912 several concession areas had lapsed to the Crown and provision for the prospecting and exploitation of such areas was made in the Crown Mineral Areas Proclamation, No.25 of 1912. This Proclamation gave the Administration the power to declare certain areas Crown Mineral Areas. In pursuance of its policy of preventing interference in Swazi areas, the Crown Mineral Areas were, with three exceptions, declared only over those portions of concessions which overlapped private and Crown lands.

It became obvious, however, that the conflict between mineral and surface rights was retarding mineral development and that concessionaires had done little to investigate and explore the mineral possibilities of their concessions. One of the results of a commission established to consider this problem was the Mineral Concession Areas Proclamation No.47 of 1927. Concessionaires were given the choice of engaging in adequate prospecting operations, surrendering the concession to Government, paying an undeveloped mineral tax with the retention of full rights, or allowing the concession to be open to prospecting and mining under Government control with the retention of certain mynpacht rights. Several concessionaires agreed to the fourth alternative and gave their consent to the opening of their concessions but again, in pursuance of its general policy, the Government excluded those portions which overlapped Swazi areas. From time to time various portions of land were thrown open to public prospecting or leased to persons or companies in the form of special authorities. Owing to the lack of technical staff to oversee prospecting claim pegging, however, persons and companies acquired mineral rights from the Crown by pegging claims with practically no obligation to develop or investigate their mineral potentialities. A small amount of prospecting took place on certain of the concession areas, but no discovery of great interest was made.

In 1945 a Geological Survey Department was formed and took over all work in connection with claims and their registration. It was soon found that the legislation governing the prospecting of Crown mineral areas was inadequate in many ways and as a result all Crown mineral areas were withdrawn from public prospecting in June, 1946. They were still open, however, to the issue of special authorities to prospect and

mine, but Government insisted on the inclusion of obligatory working clauses.

In 1953, a Mineral Development Commission was appointed to consider the whole field of mineral rights, legislation and development. As a result of the work of this Commission the Swaziland Mining Proclamation was promulgated in February, 1958. This Proclamation amended and consolidated the laws dealing with all the various aspects of mineral rights in the Territory. It established the Mining Section of the Department of Geological Survey and Mines and created a Mining Board with executive as well as advisory powers. The Proclamation dealt with the granting of prospecting and mining rights over land and surrendered mineral concessions and, in an attempt to stimulate activity by the holders of mineral concessions, it imposed a tax on all mineral concessions, whether they were being actively exploited or not. The Resident Commissioner, on the advice of the Mining Board, is allowed to grant remission of the whole or a portion of this tax. If the holder of a concession does not wish to pay the tax he may surrender the concession to the Crown and numerous concessions have been so surrendered. Generally speaking the imposition of this tax has already stimulated activity on concessions to a considerable degree. Another condition designed to stimulate activity enables Government to grant prospecting or mining rights to other persons should concessionaires, given due notice, fail to prospect over any mineral concession. Under this new legislation the difference in the rights appertaining to prior and to later dated mineral concessions has been narrowed and in the case where the concessions overlap Swazi Nation land entirely eliminated. The Proclamation also deals with the purchase, possession and sale of minerals, inspections and accidents, the prospecting and mining for restricted minerals such as the ores of uranium, the restoration of land damaged by mining and the levying of mineral taxes.

Before the promulgation of the Swaziland Mining Proclamation, 48.43% of the mineral rights were vested in the Crown and the remaining 51.57% were held privately in the form of concessions. In order to avoid paying the tax levied in terms of the Proclamation certain mineral concession owners have surrendered their rights to the Crown. The areas surrendered amount to 1,741 square miles and bring the total area of mineral rights vested in the Crown to 4,988 square miles or 74.4% of the total area of Swaziland. Still further surrenders are expected as recent prospecting has shown that certain areas of some of the remaining concessions lack mineral deposits of economic significance. Rights in some concessions have been leased out in the form of option or tribute agreements. Eight such agreements were registered at the end of 1959. In terms of the Mining Proclamation it is illegal for any person to prospect or mine on Swazi Nation land except with

the permission in writing, and subject to the direction, of the Resident Commissioner. In practice every application is put before the Swazi National Council for its consideration prior to the issue of a permit.

Swazi Mineral Areas.

An important new development on the subject of mineral ownership is that, consequent upon a recent decision of the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, all rights to minerals in Crown mineral areas are to vest in the Swazi Nation. All rights in mineral concessions which lapse through effluxion of time or are surrendered are also to revert to the Swazi Nation. Discussions between the Swazi National Council and Government took place during the year as to ways and means of giving effect to the Secretary of States' decision.

Mineral Production.

Details of the output and value of mineral production in 1959 and 1960 are shown in the following table:-

	1959		1960	
	<i>Short Tons</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>Short Tons</i>	<i>£</i>
Chrysotile				
Asbestos . . .	24,806.75	2,805,353	32,026.25	2,786,479
Metallic Tin . . .	5.70	4,000	5.70	4,991
Barytes	460.75	3,975	200.00	1,724
Coal	1,593.82	3,294	12,845.56	19,565
Diaspore	427.84	2,035	826.56	4,156
Pyrophyllite . .	1,008.00	1,881	1,713.60	2,600
Beryl	2.6	310	5.52	710

In contrast to 1959 the year has seen a large increase in the value of mineral production to an all time record of £2,840,383 mainly due to a 33% increase in the value of asbestos fibre produced. Small increases in tin, diaspore and pyrophyllite production together with a six-fold increase in the value of coal sold and a resurgent gold production have also served to boost the year-end total.

Chrysotile asbestos still tops the list as the Territory's most valuable export commodity. Production of fibre increased by 7,219 short tons to 32,026 short tons valued at £2,786,479.

Coal produced and sold during the year amounted to 12,846 short tons valued at £19,565. Most of this was in the form of anthracite from the Johannesburg Consolidated Investment Company's Colliery prospect near Maloma in southern Swaziland. The remainder was produced at the Central Mining Finance colliery prospect, half way between Bremersdorp and Stegi, near Mpaka. All this latter coal was produced for bulk sampling purposes and was sold on a "production cost" basis or at a nominal figure. Production from both prospects ceased

at the year's end as both were shut down pending more favourable marketing and transport conditions.

It is pleasing to record the resumption of gold mining in the Territory after an interval of eight years. Two mines, the She mine near Forbes Reef and the Wyldsdale mine north of Pigg's Peak, commenced operations during the year. Production of gold for the year amounted to 86 fine ounces valued at £10,140.

The tin mining industry struggled on in a small way during the year and managed to increase production by three quarters of a ton to 7.07 short tons valued at £4,991.

An increasing demand for both diaspoire and pyrophyllite during the year pushed up exports to 827 short tons of diaspoire valued at £4,156 and 1,714 short tons of pyrophyllite valued at £2,600.

Barytes had a bad year with a poor and fluctuating demand for the crushed and classified product from local South African producers. Production fell by 260 tons to 200 short tons valued at £1,724.

The collection of beryl by groups of Swazis in the Pentouyz area, a form of village industry, was undertaken with greater keenness this year. Altogether some £710 is being distributed in the area for a total production of 5.52 short tons, more than double the sum paid out in 1959.

Mineral Development.

The Department of Geological Survey and Mines continued with its programme of reinvestigating the Territory's old gold mines. Detailed geological mapping in the vicinity of two of these mines was carried out followed by diamond drilling. Operations were proceeding at the year's end.

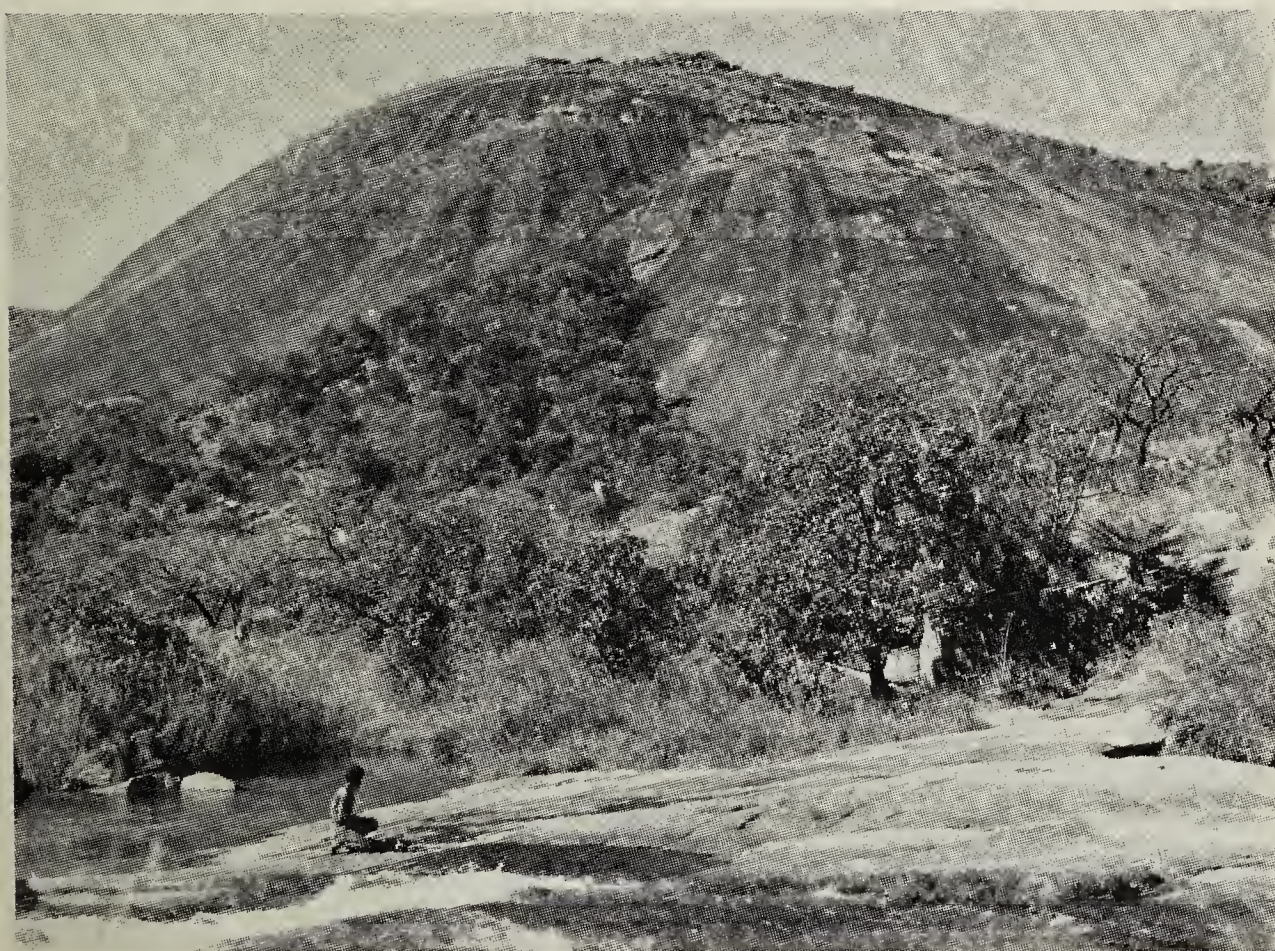
The discovery of copper/nickel sulphides in the vicinity of the Mhlambanyati township, belonging to the Usutu Pulp Company, led to an intensive investigation of the whole Usushwana Complex, an area of some 125 square miles, for further mineralization. Some diamond drilling was also undertaken near to Mhlambanyati itself. Preliminary results proved encouraging although no major concentration of sulphides has yet been found.

Mapping and prospecting by pitting and trenching was conducted on mineral concession No.41, in the vicinity of the Havelock Mine, in search of further serpentinite bodies as a preliminary to the possible discovery and investigation of further deposits of asbestos.

The two companies conducting coal prospecting activities in the Territory continued with their underground development work during the year. Bulk samples were delivered to possible consumers both outside and inside the Territory. Both underground prospects were closed at the end of the year while awaiting more favourable marketing and transport facilities.



Above Mantenga Falls W. Staples



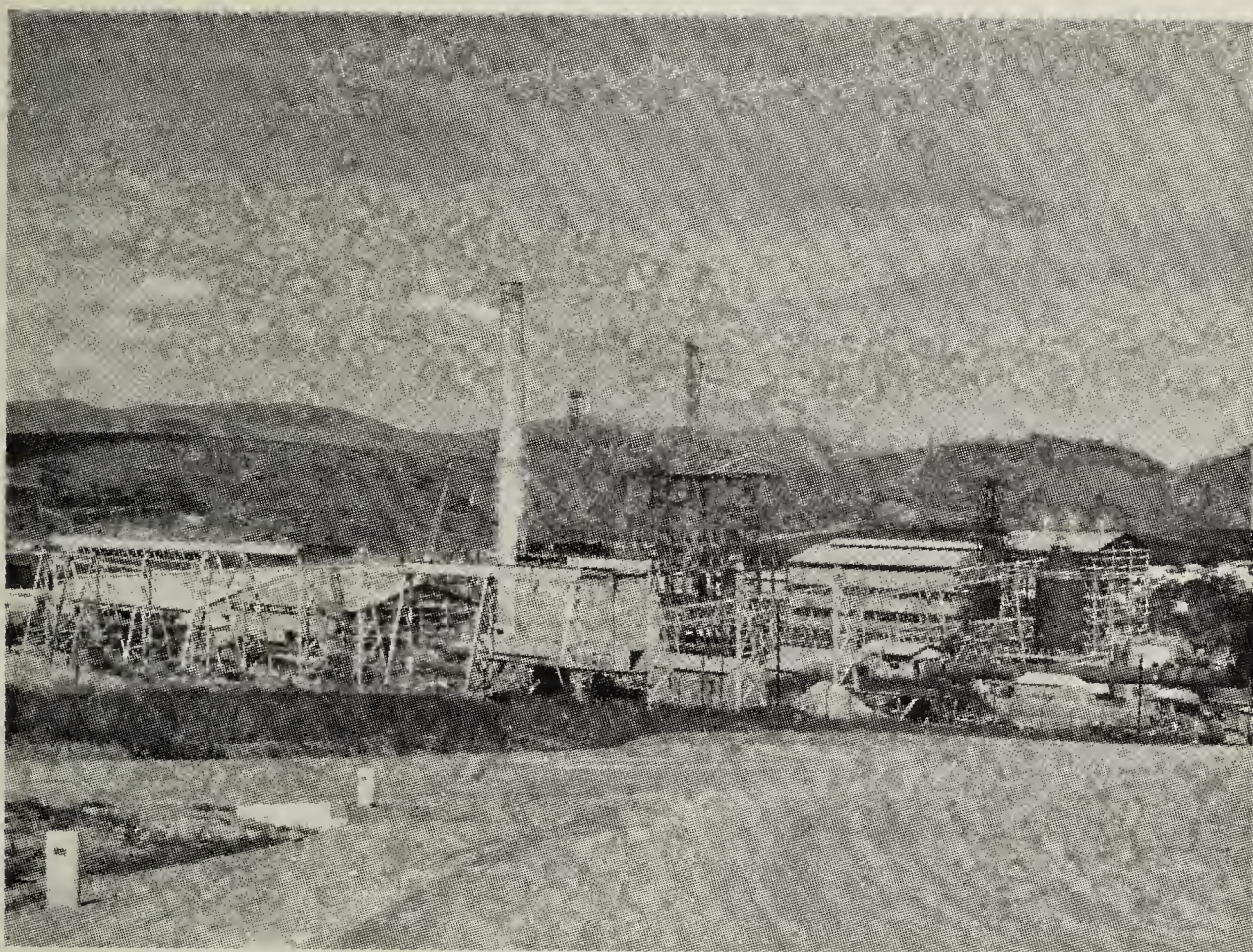
Near Mission Falls in the Mbuluzi Valley W. Staples



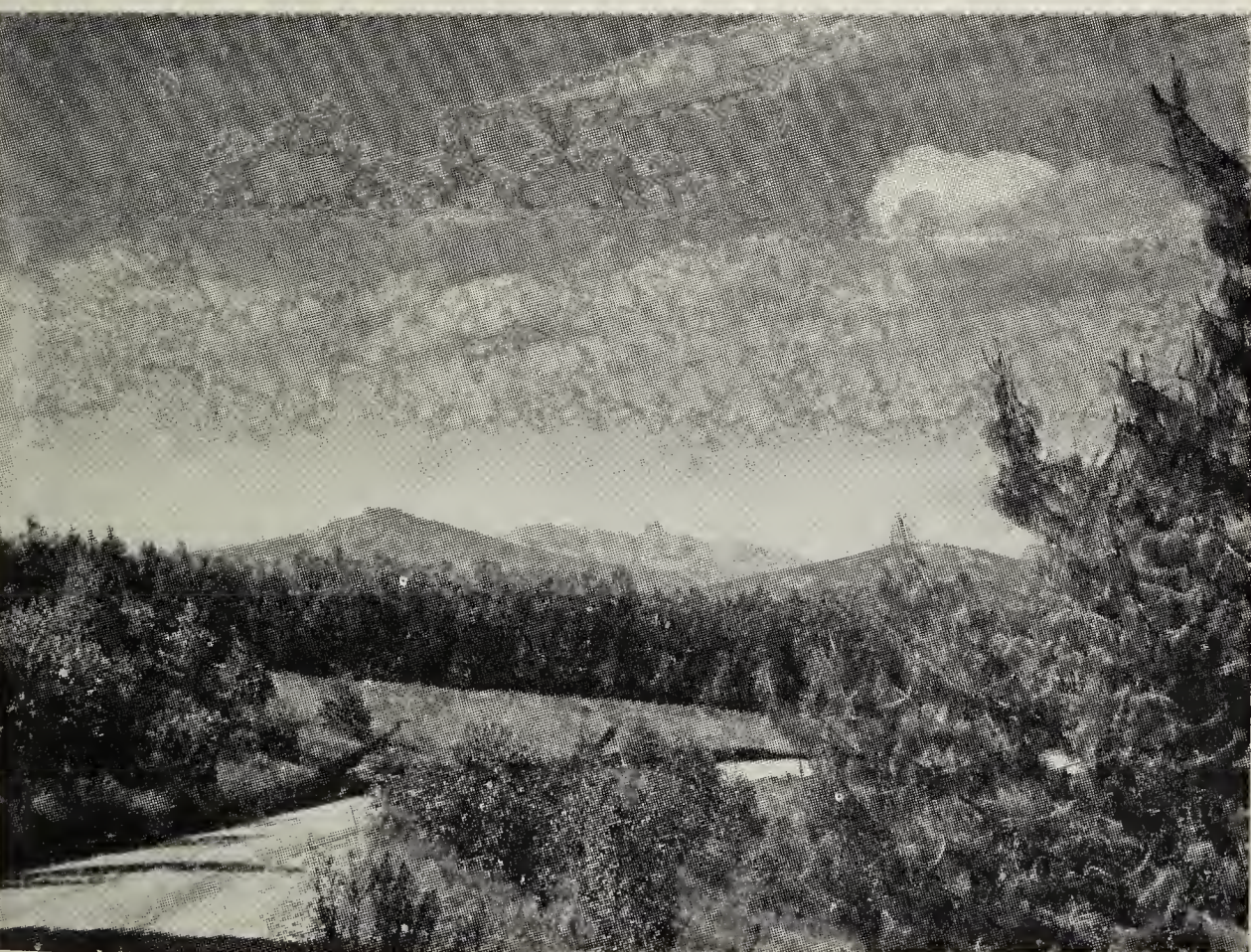
Overhead Irrigation: Tambankulu Estates. W. Staples



Paddy Rice in the Malkerns Valley W. Staples



The Usutu Pulp Mill under Construction W. Staples



A Road in the Usutu Forests. W. Staples



Maize being collected from Producers W. Staples



High Level Bridge over the Great Usutu at Big Bend. W. Staples

Geological Survey.

Geological mapping of the surface and underground workings of the Emlembe, Nottingham Peak and Pigg's Peak gold mines was undertaken during the year, as well as the mapping of an area near to the Havelock mine and a portion of the Usushwana Complex north of Mhlambanyati township.

A record footage of 7,481 feet of diamond drilling was completed during the year.

Plans for the future include the complete mapping of the copper/nickel/cobalt/sulphide complex (the Usushwana Complex) and the continuing reinvestigation of the Territory's old gold mines.

The Department was also concerned in two research projects during the year. One concerns research into the volcanicity of the Stormberg system undertaken with members of the Union Geological Survey of South Africa under the aegis of C.C.T.A. An area has been found between the village of Ubombo on the crest of the Lebombo escarpment and Dukumbane mountain contains what almost certainly appears to be the feeder which supplied, at least in this area, the material forming the rhyolitic rocks of the Ubombo Range. The area studied has not been geologically mapped. The mapping, however, is to be undertaken next year by the Union Geological Survey when information of considerable geological value will become available. To the best of available knowledge this is the first recorded occasion on which feeders of rhyolitic rocks of Stormberg age have been discovered in Southern Africa.

The second research project has been one in which, in co-operation with the Economic Geology Research Unit of the University of Witwatersrand, enquiry is being made into the relation between struative and mineralization of gold occurrences in Swaziland. Specimens of visible gold from Swaziland deposits have been submitted to the Unit who are carrying out spectrographic, trace element analyses of specimens to attempt to determine whether the trace elements can be utilized to relate the gold to different ages of mineralization. This may also assist in determining from which pre Witwatersrand source the gold in the Witwatersrand System may have been derived.

Field parties from the Unit propose to commence work in the highly-mineralized Forbes Reef area in the coming year.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

Manufacturing industries in Swaziland are concerned mainly, with the processing of agricultural, livestock and forestry products. A large sugar mill capable of manufacturing 55,000 tons of sugar in a normal season came into operation on the property of the Mhlume Sugar Company Ltd. after some two years of intensive development and constructional work. A sugar mill at Ubombo Ranches in the Big Bend area continued to operate to capacity and the construction of a second mill capable of producing 40,000 tons of sugar in a 7½ month period was almost complete by the end of the year. The Power

Station for this mill has been constructed in such a way that during off-crop seasons, it can be used as an independent power unit fired with bagasse or coal. The first steam turbine set, with a capacity of 2000 K.W., was erected and commissioned during the year. A second set will begin operations in 1961.

In July, 1959, Courtaulds and the Colonial Development Corporation joined to form the Usutu Pulp Company, with a share capital of five million pounds, the object of which is to produce 100,000 tons of unbleached sulphate wood pulp annually. The new Company has taken over the assets of the Colonial Development Corporation's project at Usutu Forests and production is scheduled to begin in 1962. Work on the construction of the mill, its ancillary townships and access roads was far advanced by the end of 1960.

Within the plantations of Peak Timbers Ltd in Northern Swaziland, pine logs are processed mainly into a chip board known as Patulite. Export orders for the board are veneered in the factory and together with orders for raw chipboard, are packaged for shipment through Lourenco Marques to the United Kingdom. On the estate of Swaziland Plantations Ltd., which is also in the Piggs Peak District, a box mill for the manufacture of citrus, soap and tomato crates has been doubled in capacity and a frame saw mill brought into operation.

The majority of other manufacturing and processing industries are situated in Mbabane and Bremersdorp. The Creamery at Bremersdorp supplied mainly by African commercial dairies under Government supervision produced 613,521 lbs of butter valued at £90,527, a Mineral Water Factory produced some 3,600 gallons of cool drinks, a Bore Meal Factory produced 189 tons of boremeal although out of production for the first half of the year, the Swaziland Milling Company purchased 24,537 bags of locally grown maize at the Company's Malt Factory operated using locally grown and imported grain.

The most significant development at Mbabane was the approval of an industrial area and the laying out and levelling of 16 sites, 10 of which were allocated to approved purchasers. The chief existing industries are a printing works, mineral water factory, laundry and engineering works.

The fruit canning factory at Malkerns was taken over by Mr. J. W. Allen from the Colonial Development Corporation and its associates after a decision had been taken to close it, chiefly on account of the decline in the market for canned pinapples. Under its new owner the cannery is operating successfully and the net canned output for the year was 1,550 short tons valued at £126,000. Important for the future was the fact that the cannery successfully made some trial packs of grapefruit, lemons, oranges and naartjies and tomatoes.

Other manufacturing concerns in the Territory include mineral water works at Goedgegun and a boremeal factory at Hluti.

The Swazi produce a variety of hand made products, for the tourist trade including bead work, brass and copper work,

pottery, carvings from wood and horn, grass mats and Swazi shields and spears. These goods are sold in the markets of all the principal townships. At Bremersdorp there is an efficiently organized market for the sale of handicrafts which are supplied by individual Swazi and Government sponsored Women's clubs. The resale value of their products was over £5,164 in 1960, an increase of more than £2,000, and export markets have been established in Capetown, Durban and Johannesburg. A grant of £550 from Colonial Development and Welfare resources resulted in the erection of a concrete and thatch display building and two thatched rondavels have been erected to serve as storerooms. In Piggs Peak a private company is concerned in the spinning and weaving of mohair and wool for the manufacture of carpets, curtains, blankets and other textiles, mainly for export.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

The Swaziland Tobacco Co-operative Company Limited has its offices at Goedgegun and markets all the tobacco produced in the Territory. In 1960 Swazi growers produced 42% of the total tobacco crop of 959,297 lbs. To assist in financing the purchase of the crop, the Administration makes an annual advance to the Company.

The Swaziland Civil Servants' Co-operative Society Limited operates only in Mbabane and its membership and sales are limited to civil servants. In 1959, the Society had some 380 members and its turnover amounted to approximately £10,800.

The Swaziland Citrus Co-operative Company Limited organises citrus growers for marketing and other purposes, and is affiliated to the South African Co-operative Citrus Exchange Limited. In 1960 it had some 29 members.

Chapter VII : Social Services.

EDUCATION

Education is administered by Government through a fully constituted Department with headquarters at Mbabane. The Department is concerned with education up to and including secondary school level and, in addition, provides technical training at a Trade Training Centre.

Enrolment figures for 1960 are as follows:

ENROLMENTS

	No. of Schools	Primary	Secondary	Technical & Vocational Training	Total
African pupils	287	32,672	1,211	173*	34,056
European pupils	12	1,192	268	—	1,460
Eurafrican pupils	5	582	61	—	643
Total:	304	34,446	1,540	173	36,159

*In addition, 65 girls are in training at the Ainsworth Dickson Nursing School at Bremersdorp.

Enrolments have grown at a very rapid rate in recent years, and in the case of each racial group the 1960 figures are more than double those of 1953.

Under the provisions of the Swaziland Public Education Proclamation, No. 31 of 1943, School Committees may be elected for any public European school in the Territory. The members of these committees, which function under the chairmanship of the District Commissioner in whose district any particular school is situated, are drawn from parents who reside in Swaziland and who, at the time of the election, have one or more children on the roll of the school. The committees are empowered to bring to the notice of the Education Department any matter which concerns the welfare of the school. In addition, the Department may delegate to them further powers and duties. The Public Education Proclamation also provides for the establishment of a Territorial School Board which consists of members elected by each school committee and others appointed by the Resident Commissioner. The Board, the chairman of which is the Director of Education, has the power to advise the Resident Commissioner on all matters affecting European Education, which may be referred to it by the Resident Commissioner.

Government Notice No. 52 of 1954, issued under the African Schools Proclamation, No. 6 of 1940, provides for the establishment of District Advisory committees on African education. These committees, which function under the chairmanship of District Commissioners, usually meet quarterly and are very active in all districts.

They advise the Education Department on the educational needs of the district for which they are constituted, such as the provision of new schools and the upgrading of existing schools. The members comprise an education officer, an agricultural officer, one representative of each of the three Missions which have the largest school enrolment in the district, two Africans resident in the district, who are appointed by the District Commissioner, two representatives of the Swazi Nation and one representative of the Swaziland African Teachers' Association. The District Committees send representatives to the Territorial Board of Advice on African Education, the chairman of which is the Resident Commissioner or his nominee. This Board consists of representatives of the Administration, the Swazi Nation, the Missions and the Swaziland African Teachers Association. It makes recommendations to the Resident Commissioner on any matter concerning the education of Africans which requires his decision. A Territorial Advisory Board with similar functions has been established to advise Government on educational matters which concern the Eurafrican community.

Details of expenditure on Education during the calendar year of 1960, compared with the two previous years, are:—

	1958 £	1959 £	1960 £
African Education			
Recurrent	118,293	135,589	183,930
Capital	27,799	25,122	42,861
European Education			
Recurrent	58,650	66,813	120,776
Capital	22,460	25,542	30,180
Eurafrican Education			
Recurrent	7,173	9,014	17,610
Capital	500	—	—
<hr/> Total	<hr/> 234,875	<hr/> 262,080	<hr/> 395,355

African Schools.

Most of the schools, one of the Teacher Training Centres and a Housecraft School are conducted by Voluntary Agencies, principally Church Missions. The encouragement of voluntary effort in the field of Education has long been a feature of the Territory's educational policy.

Nineteen schools are maintained by Government. In a group by themselves stand the three National Schools which are maintained by the Swazi National Treasury at a cost of over £25,000 per annum. Tribal schools are those established by local communities under the guidance of their Chiefs. A number of these schools receive financial assistance from either the Government or the Swazi National Treasury.

There are three high schools which offer courses to the South African Matriculation level; fifteen schools offer or are developing junior secondary courses to the level of the South African Junior Certificate examination; sixty offer the full primary course to the Std. VI level (i.e. eight years of schooling), and the remainder proceed to either Std. II or Std. IV. Most of the schools are conducted by Voluntary Agencies (principally Church Missions) with the aid of Government grants-in-aid.

In addition to the primary and secondary schools there is a Government Trade Training Centre at Mbabane which provides training in building carpentry and motor mechanics. Sixty six apprentices are enrolled, and all attend as boarders.

There are two small teacher training centres offering training to the Primary Lower level (two years post Standard VII), and a housecraft training centre for girls.

For teacher training at the Primary Higher level students are sent to colleges in Basutoland, with the aid of Government bursaries, which are provided also for post secondary and University training.

A large new Teachers' Training College is under construction at Bremersdorp, and will be ready for occupation early in 1962.

European Schools.

There are twelve schools for European pupils, eleven conducted by Government and one by the Dominican Order.

Full secondary courses leading to the South African Matriculation examination are offered at St. Mark's School (Mbabane) and Evelyn Baring School (at Goedgegun). Both have large boarding establishments. The Dominican Convent at Bremersdorp, which offers primary and certain secondary courses of instruction, is essentially a girls' boarding school, though boys are admitted to the lower primary classes. The remainder are primary schools. They are situated at Havelock Mine, Pigg's Peak, Usutu Forests, Malkerns, Stegi, Bremersdorp, Big Bend and Mhlume. The Pigg's Peak School is provided with hostel accommodation and a large new hostel is under construction at Bremersdorp.

Eurafrican Schools.

There are five schools conducted by Voluntary Agencies, all of which receive Government grants-in-aid. Boarding accommodation is available at St. Michael's (Anglican) School at Bremersdorp, and at the Florence (Evangelical Alliance) School and Lady of Sorrows (Catholic), both at Hluti. These three schools have classes up to the Junior Certificate level. The other two schools (at Stegi and Mbabane) provide for primary day scholars only.

Adult Education.

The Education Department provides both library and film services. Work among adult women is conducted through the medium of Clubs established in various parts of the Territory. Literacy classes are conducted for prisoners in gaols, and classes in the vernacular are arranged in the larger centres for civil servants and others wishing to learn the Swazi language.

Higher Education.

There are no Universities in Swaziland, but twenty-one students are attending Universities in Basutoland, the United Kingdom and the Union of South Africa with the aid of Government bursaries, and loans.

ANALYSIS OF ENROLMENTS, ETC. AT JUNE, 1960.

<i>(i) African</i>		No. of Schools & Institu- tions	No. of Teachers	Primary	Secondary	Technical and Vocational	Total
Govt. Maintained Schools	... ..	19	117	3,944	270	98	4,312

Govt. Aided Vol.						
Agency Schools	127	654	21,416	752	75	22,243
National Schools ...	3	34	661	189	—	850
Tribal Schools	36	53	2,351	—	—	2,351
Unaided Vol.						
Agency	102	134	4,300	—	—	4,300
Total	287	992	32,672	1,211	173	34,056

(ii) European

Govt. Maintained	11	68	1,099	227	—	1,326
Private	1	9	93	41	—	134
Total	12	77	1,192	268	—	1,460

(iii) Eurafrican

Govt. Aided Voluntary Agency	5	28	582	61	—	643
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PUBLIC HEALTH

The general standard of health of the population of Swaziland remained satisfactory during 1960. A healthy climate, with cold winters, an adequate summer rainfall and the virtual absence of tropical diseases produces a disease pattern not unlike that of Europe, although among the African population tuberculosis, infantile gastro-enteritis and malnutrition are prevalent. Public Health conditions in the larger centres are adequate, but primitive conditions continue to exist in the rural areas where the standard of village sanitation and water supplies leaves much to be desired. As the registration of births and deaths is compulsory amongst the European section of the population only, the vital statistics available are of very little value.

There are Government hospitals at Mbabane (151 beds), Hlatikulu (135 beds), Mankaiana (24 beds) and Pigg's Peak (16 beds), and Mission hospitals at Bremersdorp (200 beds), Mahamba (73 beds) and Stegi (35 beds), controlled by the Church of the Nazarene, the Methodist Mission and the Roman Catholic Church respectively, all of which receive Government subsidies towards their medical work. In addition to the hospitals there are 23 clinics, staffed by trained nurses, in outlying areas, 14 of these being controlled by Missions, 7 by Government and 3 by the Swazi National Treasury. The Have-lock Mine has its own hospital, and the other large industrial concerns provide their own medical officers and clinics. There are maternity and child welfare centres and venereal disease clinics at all the hospitals and dispensaries. During 1960 the number of beds in Government hospitals remained at 326, while the number of beds in Mission Hospitals rose by 23 to 308.

Preventive medical services are provided by the Medical Officer of Health and his staff, who are stationed at Bremersdorp, and deal with general public health matters, malaria control and bilharzia investigational work.

The training of nurses is carried out at the Ainsworth Dickson School of Nursing attached to the Nazarene Mission Hospital at Bremersdorp.

The number of medical personnel at 31st December, 1960 was:—

	Government	Mission	Private
Registered Physicians	... 10	4	15
Licensed Physicians	... .. —	5	—
Medical Assistants	... .. 3	—	—
Registered Nurses	... .. 32	18	3
Licensed Nurses	... .. 51	24	—
Probationer Nurses	... .. —	60	—
Pharmacists	... .. 2	—	3
Radiographers	... .. 1	—	—
Laboratory Technicians	... 4	1	1

Government expenditure on medical services during the 1959/60 financial year, compared with the two previous years was:—

	1957/58 £	1958/59 £	1959/60 £
Territorial			
Recurrent	... .. 110,500	128,984	153,095
Capital	... .. —	10,875	—
C. D. & W.			
Recurrent	... .. 6,013	3,046	340
Capital	... .. 27,214	15,135	300
Total	... .. 143,727	158,040	153,745

Major Diseases

Tuberculosis continues to be the Territory's most urgent health Problem, and it is disappointing to report that the control scheme sponsored by the World Health Organisation has been further delayed. The 93 beds available for tuberculosics at Government and Missions hospitals are constantly full and it is necessary to treat many patients as outpatients, a method of treatment which is effective only with those patients who live near a hospital or clinic, because others fail to attend for treatment regularly.

As in previous years, malnutrition, gastro- enteritis, and pneumonia continued to take a heavy toll of life, especially in the case of children, and with tuberculosis, were the chief causes of death. Malnutrition is to a large extent the result of living on a diet consisting almost entirely of maize, which is poor in protein and deficient in vitamins, and propaganda on this subject is disseminated by the Medical, Education and Land Utilization departments, and also by the Red Cross Society's Child Welfare Clinics at Mbabane, Hlatikulu, Stegi

and Pigg's Peak. The prevalence of gastro-enteritis is related to the lack of kraal hygiene and is particularly prevalent among bottle-fed babies.

Other conditions causing significant numbers of deaths were traumatic conditions and diseases of the heart, while the conditions causing most attendance at hospitals were acute upper respiratory conditions, including influenza and acute bronchitis, diseases of the digestive system and diseases of the genito-urinary system.

The number of cases diagnosed as "influenza" has continued to rise since 1957 when the epidemic of "Asian Influenza" occurred, and the combined total of cases diagnosed as influenza, acute bronchitis, coryza and acute upper respiratory tract infections over the past 10 years makes interesting reading and is as follows:—

1951	2,913
1952	3,078
1953	4,481
1954	4,464
1955	3,500
1956	5,213
1957	9,327
1958	12,750
1959	12,557
1960	15,048

During 1960, enteric fever was again more prevalent than usual, there being 191 cases with 14 deaths, as against the average annual figure of 70-100 cases.

The number of cases or deaths in respect of certain significant diseases over the past three years is as follows:—

	1958		1959		1960	
	C	D	C	D	C	D
Tuberculosis (all forms)	983	50	1015	58	1129	68
Malnutrition —						
Kwashiorkor ...	512	26	421	21	423	30
Pellagra	131	5	601	3	693	5
Scurvy	—	—	53	—	40	1
Malnutrition, unqualified ...	768	22	953	13	1,040	30
Infantile Gastro-enteritis	2,895	42	3,597	43	4,327	47
Pneumonia (all types)	1,288	46	1,546	43	1,857	65

Disease Control

The malaria position remained satisfactory at the beginning of 1959/60 transmission season, with only the occasional indigenous case of malaria occurring, and with the efforts of the Malaria Control Unit being concentrated on finding and treating the fairly numerous cases of malaria among the immigrant

labourers coming into Swaziland from Mozambique. No hut spraying or other active control measures were carried out as entomological evidence did not warrant it.

In April, however, after heavy rains following a particularly dry period, intense mosquito breeding occurred, and the vector mosquito was found again inside huts, in rapidly increasing numbers, in strong contrast to its behaviour over the past few years when it appeared to have assumed an outdoor mode of existence, after some years of hut spraying with insecticides. This change was first noticed south of the Usutu River on our eastern border, and subsequently the same conditions were found patchily distributed over a large part of the central and southern areas of the lowveld. This observation was rapidly followed by an outbreak of malaria in this area, 80 new infections occurring in a month. All possible staff were moved to the area and all cases were treated with anti-malarial drugs, which were also issued, as a preventive measure, to all inhabitants of areas in which the vector mosquito had taken to the huts. The position was fairly rapidly brought under control.

The World Health Organisation was kept informed of the position, and shortly after the outbreak started, an Entomologist was seconded to Swaziland to study the position. Later in the year, when it became necessary to train additional microscopists to deal with the large number of blood slides being submitted for examination, the World Health Organisation again rendered valuable assistance by seconding a Laboratory Technician to Swaziland for 3 months to train the microscopists. This assistance was greatly appreciated.

During the complete transmission season, 16,158 blood slides were examined, and of these 286 were positive for malaria parasites. Of the positives, 168 were immigrants and 111 were indigenous cases, and 7 were untraced. These figures, include the cases which occurred in the outbreak.

At the beginning of the 1960/61 transmission season, hut spraying was again carried out in the central and southern parts of the lowveld, and up to the end of 1960, the position had remained satisfactory.

Further bilharzia surveys were carried out in 1960, but this work was restricted as the bilharzia field staff were diverted to assist in an inoculation campaign against enteric fever, and to assist the Malaria Control Unit, both at the time of the outbreak of malaria and subsequently with laboratory investigations. The surveys carried out confirmed the previous findings—namely that the highveld streams and rivers are free from vector snails, but that the majority of rivers, canals, and dams, in the middleveld and lowveld are infected, and that roughly 30% of the middleveld and lowveld population are infected with urinary bilharzia, while up to 40% of the population of the north-eastern area of the territory are infected in addition with intestinal bilharzia.

The campaign against tape-worm infestation, carried out chiefly by the Malaria Control Unit staff, has continued and there is now a drop in the percentage of "measly" carcasses rejected at the abattoirs.

The few cases of Leprosy diagnosed each year are treated in the Mbuluzi Leper Hospital, 11 miles north of Mbabane, which is controlled by the Church of the Nazarene. At the end of the year there were 33 patients under treatment.

HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING.

The semi-migratory nature of Swazi life in earlier times, with a subsistence economy based on pastoralism and shifting cultivation, is reflected in the design of the traditional beehive-shaped huts. They consist of an approximately semi-hemispherical framework of thin branches over which a cover of thatching grass is roped to provide shelter. Both the framework and the thatch are tied with grass ropes. The ropes used for tying the thatch all start from a "top-knot" which is placed at the highest point of the hut and makes the structure watertight at this particularly weak spot. Entrance is gained through a low doorway and usually has to be made on hands on knees. This type of structure can be made in various sizes, some being twenty feet in diameter. Huts are often moved from one site to another, the movement being easily effected by removing the thatch and digging the framework out of the narrow trench, in which it is placed to provide stability, ready for transportation. Although bee-hive shaped huts are still being built the modern tendency is to construct more solid buildings, of which rondavels and rectangular huts are the most common. The walls are constructed of earthen sods or stones placed within a light wooden framework and later plastered with clay. Thatch is still the most common roofing material. In the Highveld and Middleveld, where little indigenous timber survives, wattle plantations usually provide the necessary timbering and the importance of this tree in providing shelter for the rural Swazi population cannot be over-emphasized. The use of bricks, concrete blocks, mortared stonework and corrugated iron or asbestos roofing is still unusual but a few examples of buildings constructed with these materials can be seen in most rural areas. They are common in the vicinity of towns and mission stations.

European houses, which are usually built on one level, are generally constructed of cement-sand bricks or blocks roofed with corrugated iron or asbestos. Occasionally thatch is used for roofing. Transport costs preclude the use of face brick or roof tile finishes. Plans for new buildings to be erected within proclaimed Urban Areas must be approved by the Medical and Public Works Departments before construction is allowed to commence. During the twelve months ending on the 31st. December, 1960, plans for the construction of new private buildings valued at £281,310 were approved. Details of the

new public buildings constructed during the year may be found in Chapter X of Part II of this report.

Work on the development planning of the Urban Areas was concentrated largely on Bremersdorp, Pigg's Peak, Mbabane and Stegi during 1959. This work was carried further in 1960 and the position now is that Survey Diagrams have been prepared for residential and business plots in high and low density areas and for plots in a light industrial zone, at Pigg's Peak, sixteen industrial stands have been levelled and allocated at Mbabane, Town Planning Reports have been prepared for Bremersdorp and Goedgegun, a township has been planned and preliminary survey carried out at Lubuli, and a preliminary survey has been carried out at Hlatikulu with a view to the possible expansion of the township.

The construction of housing for work people by the large employers of labour has been an important feature of the new industries. The considerable outlay in resources which this represents can be envisaged from the fact that, to serve the Usutu Pulp Mill 237 houses and communal buildings were erected at the Bunya Township and 32 single quarters, 24 flats and 20 houses at Mhlambanyati.

SOCIAL WELFARE

Although there is no Department of Community Development in Swaziland, Community Development work is carried on by officers of District Administration and those of the Land Utilization and Education Departments, often working in conjunction with the Swazi National Council.

During 1959 the Territory was visited by Mr. J. P. Moffett, the Colonial Office Adviser on Community Development who emphasised the considerable scope there is for such work in the fields of education, improved land use, and, through Women's Clubs, as a means of improving standards of living.

Social Welfare work is done mainly by such voluntary services as the British Red Cross, Child Welfare Society, M.O.T.H.S., Masonic Lodges, Rotary and Missions. The Red Cross operates baby clinics at Hlatikulu, Kubuta, Bremersdorp, Stegi, Pigg's Peak and Mbabane and is subsidising an experiment for feeding skimmed milk to school children which is being carried on in collaboration with the Medical Department. This Society has also been concerned with the welfare of hospital patients and two African Welfare workers have carried out regular visits to distressed families in the rural areas of Mbabane during the year. An Aged Persons Club has been formed at Mbabane and a soup kitchen opened at Mbabane Baby Clinic.

There are two funds which are supervised by Government—the Swaziland Soldiers Benefit Fund and Pauper Relief. The Swaziland Soldiers Benefit Fund disposed of £2,969 in grants previous to 1959/60 and £598 during the year. This money is paid to impecunious veteran soldiers or the relatives

of deceased soldiers, to help them to undertake specific projects. Pauper relief amounting to £4,033 was paid to 37 paupers during the year, many of whom were Europeans. There is no Old Age Pension system in operation in Swaziland. Substantial compensation was also paid out by the Pneumoconiosis Bureau to those who had contracted lung diseases while working in the mines.

The Girl Guide and Boy Scout Movements are both active in the Territory, although there is a lack of suitable leaders amongst all communities. Most of the Troops are composed of schoolchildren, and only function during term time. The Scouts have a Territorial Camp once a year and the Guides have acquired a permanent camp site at Golden Ranch, Malkerns. The latter will be a useful centre for week-end training. Both the Scout and Guide movements receive financial assistance from the Government.

Chapter VIII: Legislation

The statute law of Swaziland consists of Transvaal laws in force at the date of the Swaziland Administration Proclamation. No. 3 of 1904, and all subsequent laws promulgated by the High Commissioner. A revised edition of the Laws of Swaziland in force on the 1st April, 1949 was published in 1951. Subsequent enactments have been published annually. Proclamation No. 40 of 1959 made provision for a further revised edition of the Laws of Swaziland in force on the 1st of July, 1959.

During the year thirty-five proclamations were passed, forty-one High Commissioner's Notices and sixty eight Government Notices were issued. Among the more important enactments were:-

The Wattle Bark Proclamation (No.38 of 1960), which provides for control over the production and sale of wattle bark.

The Mines, Works and Machinery Proclamation No. 61 of 1960, which provided for the control of all matters concerned with, and incidental to, mining and the use of machinery.

The Currency Proclamation (No. 73 of 1960), which provides the machinery necessary for the conversion of the currency of the Territory to a decimal system.

Chapter IX:

Justice, Police and Prisons:

JUSTICE

In terms of the Swaziland Administration, Proclamation of 1907, Roman-Dutch common law is the common law of the Territory, except where modified by statute. In civil matters Swazi law and custom may be followed where necessary.

Statute law consists of Transvaal laws in force at the date of the Administration Proclamation and all subsequent laws promulgated by the High Commissioner. Procedure in the criminal courts, other than the Swazi Courts, is governed by the Criminal Procedure and Evidence Proclamation.

The Swazi Courts administer Swazi law and custom and also deal with common law offences not specifically excluded from their jurisdiction, many of which are also offences against customary law. Their practice and procedure are also regulated by Swazi law and custom.

The Judiciary

The Judiciary is headed by the Chief Justice who is also the Chief Justice of Basutoland and the Bechuanaland Protectorate, there being a separate High Court in respect of each Territory. He resides in Basutoland because the volume of work is greater there than in either of the other Territories. A Puisne Judge of each of the three High Courts, who is also resident in Basutoland, was appointed in 1955. There are also four appointed Justices of Appeal. With the appointment of a Puisne Judge it was thought that the Chief Justice could confine his activities to the Court of Appeal, criminal review cases, the supervision of the work of the subordinate courts and the administrative side of the Judiciary but the growth of work in the Courts has rendered that impossible. It has become the practice for the Chief Justice to visit Swaziland and the Bechuanaland Protectorate quarterly to take civil matters and applications and, if necessary, civil trials, this being in addition to the three Criminal and Civil Sessions which are held annually and normally presided over by the Puisne Judge.

Under the Chief Justice there are the Registrar of the High Court, who has magisterial powers, the magistrates and administrative officers in their judicial capacities.

Court of Appeal

A Court of Appeal for the High Commission Territories entitled the Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland Court of Appeal, was established in 1955 under the Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland Court of Appeal Order in Council, 1954. This court is composed of the Chief Justice, who, ex officio, is the President, the four nominated Justices of Appeal and the Puisne Judges who are Justices of Appeal ex officio. Thus, litigants are now able to appeal from High Court decisions to a local Court of Appeal instead of appealing direct to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. The further right of appeal to the Judicial Committee is retained. Circumstances in which an appeal lies to the Court of Appeal and court rules governing appeals are the subject of local legislation.

"There was one Session of the Court of Appeal in Swaziland during 1960 when one appeal against a conviction for murder without extenuating circumstances and one civil appeal, both from the High Court, were heard. Each appeal was dismissed. One application for leave to appeal from the High Court in its appellate jurisdiction was also heard by a single Justice of Appeal. This application was struck out for want of appearance by the Petitioner."

High Court

The High Court is a Superior Court of Record and in addition to any other jurisdiction conferred by local law, possesses and exercises all the jurisdiction, power and authority vested in a Divisional Court of the Supreme Court of South Africa. Although the decision in every case, criminal and civil, is vested exclusively in the presiding Judge, he generally sits with assessors (not more than two administrative officers and two Africans) who act in an advisory capacity. In practice assessors sit in every criminal trial and in many criminal appeals. By far the greatest number of criminal cases tried by the High Court are on indictments for murder, culpable homicide and rape. In civil cases the practice is for the Judge to sit alone where only questions of law, other than Swazi law and custom are involved. Where Swazi law and custom are involved, the Judge sits with four assessors or with two African assessors only, depending upon the character of each particular case.

In its appellate jurisdiction the High Court hears appeals in civil and criminal matters from the Subordinate Courts, from the Judicial Commissioner's Court and from the Higher Swazi Court of Appeal. The High Court has also certain powers of revision in respect of Subordinate Courts.

"During the year, fifty persons were indicted on criminal charges, of whom forty-nine were males and one was a male juvenile. In addition, ten persons, seven males and three females, were awaiting trial at the beginning of the year, making a total of sixty persons altogether for trial. There were forty-six trials involving these persons and these included altogether ninety-eight indictments. There were thirty-nine convictions as indicted, twenty-three convictions for a lesser offence than indicated, thirty five acquittals and in one instance the prisoner was not brought to trial because he was and still is at large. Included in these ninety-eight indictments were thirty-three indictments for murder without extenuating circumstances, three convictions for murder with extenuating circumstances, fifteen convictions for culpable homicide, two convictions for assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, two convictions for common assault and eight acquittals. The three persons convicted of murder without extenuating circumstances were sentenced to death. Of these, one has appealed unsuccessfully and the appeals of the

other two are still pending. There were also, from the Subordinate Courts, six applications for bail and one application for a re-trial. All were refused. No indictments or applications were pending at the end of the year. Five criminal Appeals were pending from 1959 and forty-four have been filed during the year. Of these, six have been allowed, seven sent back for re-trial, fourteen have been dismissed, two struck out for want of prosecution and three have lapsed, two were postponed on the application of the Appellant and fifteen others are pending. One hundred and forty-three criminal cases were received from the Subordinate Courts for review and thirty-four were pending at the beginning of the year. One hundred and sixty-six have been reviewed and of these all were confirmed, except in one case where the sentence was varied. Eleven are pending. Twenty civil cases were pending at the end of 1959 and one hundred and thirty-nine were instituted during the year. Of these, one hundred and nine have been disposed of, leaving fifty pending, for one reason or another at the end of the year. Three civil appeals from the Subordinate Courts were filed and of these one was allowed, one was partly allowed although the decision of the lower court was substantially upheld and in one leave was granted to withdraw without prejudice to re-listing. One application for leave to appeal from the Higher Native Court of Appeal in a civil cause was struck-out for want of appearance again without prejudice to re-listing. There were no other civil appeals from the Higher Native Court of Appeal". Nine petitions in insolvency were filed including an application seeking the aid of the court in terms of section 122 of the English Bankruptcy Act of 1914 where a final order of sequestration had already been made in the Supreme Court of South Africa. The result of these petitions was that five final orders of sequestration were made, one petition was refused, in one no order was made at the request of the petitioner although he was granted his costs, one was removed from the roll on the application of the petitioner and the special application already referred to was granted on agreed terms.

Subordinate Courts.

Courts, subordinate to the High Court, are established in each of the six administrative districts in the Territory. They are presided over by administrative officers, whose powers are determined by the class of court over which they preside. In addition there are three magistrates presiding over Courts of the First Class.

Subordinate Courts have a wide jurisdiction in criminal cases, but are precluded from trying cases of treason, murder, rape, sedition and offences relating to coinage or currency. The penal jurisdiction of a Subordinate Court of the First Class is limited to imprisonment with, or without, hard labour not exceeding two years, or a fine of up to one hundred pounds, or both such imprisonment and fine. In certain cases and subject to certain safeguards, a whipping, not exceeding fifteen strokes,

with a cane may be imposed. A Subordinate Court of the Second Class may impose sentences of imprisonment not exceeding one year with, or without, hard labour, or a fine not exceeding one year with, or without, hard labour, or a fine not exceeding fifty pounds, or both such imprisonment and fine. A whipping, not exceeding eight strokes, with a cane may be imposed in certain cases and subject to certain safeguards. The maximum sentence which a Subordinate Court of the Third Class may impose is a term of imprisonment not exceeding six months, with or without, hard labour, or a fine of up to twenty-five pounds, or both such imprisonment and fine. It may not impose a sentence of corporal punishment.

The Attorney-General may remit a case (not being treason, murder, sedition or an offence relating to coinage or currency) to a Subordinate Court for trial with, or without, increased jurisdiction after the holding of a preparatory examination. When so remitted with increased jurisdiction, the powers of punishment for a Court of the First Class are increased to a maximum term of imprisonment of two years and a maximum fine of one hundred pounds. There is no remittal to a Subordinate Court of the Third Class. All sentences imposed in criminal cases by Subordinate Courts of the First Class, in which the punishment imposed exceeds six months' imprisonment or a fine of more than fifty pounds, are subject to automatic review by the High Court. Sentences imposed by Courts of the Second and Third Class are also subject to automatic review by the High Court when the punishment imposed exceeds three months' imprisonment or a fine exceeding twenty-five pounds. All other sentences imposed by a Third Class Court are subject to review as of course by an officer appointed to hold a First Class Subordinate Court in the district in which the Third Class Court is situate.

During 1960, there were 4,462 criminal trials in the Subordinate Courts involving 5,047 persons, of which 4,264 were males and 783 were females. Included in this total number of persons were 323 juveniles, under 18 years of age, who mostly appeared on charges of theft. The total comprised 294 Europeans, 4,660 Africans, 1 Indian and 92 Eurafricans. The nature and numbers of all the charges brought in the Subordinate Courts together with their outcome, are tabled below:—

Offences.	Totals	Convictions.	Acquittals.
<i>Against Lawful Authority</i>			
Public Violence	—	—	—
Perjury	1	—	1
Escaping from Prison or Police Custody	67	65	2
Resisting Arrest	12	12	—
Obstructing or defeating the course of justice ...	22	18	4

Against Public Morality.

Rape	...	...	...	...	17	2	—
Assault with intent to rape	...				7	6	1
Indecent Assault	...	...	...		13	10	3
Unnatural offences	...	...	...		9	9	—
Abduction	...	...	...	...	1	1	—

Against the Person.

Murder	...	...	...	...	...	13	—	—
Attempted Murder	...	...				10	—	—
Culpable homicide	...	...	...			28	16	7
Assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm	...	...				75	68	4
Common assault	...	...	...			322	287	35

Against Property

Theft (common)	...	...	...			717	634	83
Stock and product theft	...					151	121	27
Robbery and Extortion	...					24	20	4
Housebreaking with intent to commit a crime	...	...				180	155	17
Fraud	...	...	...	...	...	15	12	3
Theft by false pretences	...					9	9	—
Forgery and uttering forged instruments	...	...	...			13	11	2
Receiving stolen property	...					9	6	3
Arson	...	...	...	...	...	9	7	2
Malicious injury to property						37	32	5

Certain Statutory Offences

Traffic	...	...	...	...	...	610	589	21
Liquor	...	...	...	...	...	542	519	23
Drugs	...	...	...	...	...	314	301	13

Other

Offences not specified above	2,129	1,954	175
Totals:	5,356	4,864	435

In addition, the following cases were initially dealt with by Subordinate Courts and disposed of as follows:—

Offences	Committed for Trial or sen- tence by the High Court.	Committed to the High Court and remitted to the Subordinate Courts.
Rape	13	2
Murder	13	—
Attempted Murder	10	—
Culpable Homicide	4	1

Assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm	3	—
Stock and Produce Theft	2	1
Housebreaking with intent to commit a crime	6	2
Totals	51	6

In civil cases Subordinate Courts of the First Class have jurisdiction in all cases where both parties are Africans, subject to the right of such Courts to transfer cases to Swazi Courts for hearing, and in all other actions where the claim or value of the matter in dispute does not exceed five hundred pounds. The jurisdiction of Courts of the Second Class is limited to actions in which the matter in dispute does not exceed two hundred and fifty pounds. Subordinate Courts of the Third Class have no civil jurisdiction.

“Including those pending at the end of 1959 (661), there were 1,326 civil cases registered in the Subordinate Courts during 1960, a decrease of 303 on the previous year. 1,125 cases were heard, leaving 862 pending at the end of the year”.

Swazi Courts.

The Swaziland Native Courts Proclamation, No. 80 of 1950, provides for the establishment of Swazi Courts within the Territory. In all, fourteen Swazi Courts, two Courts of Appeal and a Higher Swazi Court of Appeal have been created. Court Presidents preside over each court and sit with not more than four assessors. Each court has a clerk and three messengers.

Appeal in criminal cases lies from the Courts of first instance to a Swazi Appeal Court, to the Higher Swazi Court of Appeal, to the Judicial Commissioner and thence, in cases where a sentence of imprisonment exceeds three months or where corporal punishment exceeding eight strokes has been imposed or where special leave has been given, to the High Court of Swaziland.

In civil cases appeals from the Higher Swazi Appeal Court go direct to the High Court if the amount of the judgement exceeds £100 or in other cases where special leave to appeal has been granted. If, in the opinion of the Judge, the written record of the case is inadequate for the hearing of the appeal, he may order the matter to be heard, in the first instance, by the Judicial Commissioner from whose judgment an aggrieved party may finally appeal to the High Court.

Swazi Courts are empowered to exercise civil and criminal jurisdiction, subject to the provisions of the Proclamation, in all matters in which the parties are Africans. The following criminal cases are specifically excluded from their jurisdiction:

- (a) cases in which a person is charged with an offence in consequence of which death is alleged to have occurred or which is punishable under any law with death or imprisonment for life;
- (b) cases in connection with marriage other than a marriage contracted under or in accordance with native

law or custom, except where and insofar as the case concerns the payment or return or disposal of dowry;

- (c) cases relating to witchcraft, except with the approval of the Judicial Commissioner.

The following is a statement of the laws to be administered:

- (a) Swazi law and custom prevailing in the Territory so far as it is not repugnant to natural justice or morality, or inconsistent with the provisions of any law in force in the Territory;
- (b) The provisions of all rules or orders made by the Swazi Authority, the Ngwenyama or a Chief under the Swaziland Native Administration Proclamation, 1950, or any Proclamation repealing or replacing the same and in force within the area of jurisdiction of the Courts;
- (c) The provisions of any Proclamation which the court is by or under such Proclamation authorised to administer;
- (d) The provisions of any law which the Court may be authorised to administer by an order of the resident Commissioner.

The only restriction on the civil jurisdiction of the Courts is that in connection with cases arising in respect of marriages, of Swazis according to civil or Christian rites.

The Swazi Courts regularly deal with offences under the common law of the Territory, not specially excluded from their jurisdiction, many of which are also offences against customary law.

The practice and procedure of the Courts are regulated in accordance with Swazi law and custom and provision is made for them to be altered, as necessary, by order of the Ngwenyama.

Criminal proceedings of the Swazi Courts of first instance are reviewable by District Officers and those of the Higher Swazi Court of Appeal by the Judicial Commissioner. Provision exists, in certain circumstances, for cases to be transferred to a Subordinate Court.

During 1959, the Swazi Courts convicted 4,880 persons on criminal charges. The two Swazi Courts of Appeal dealt with eight criminal and 30 civil appeals and the Higher Swazi Court of Appeal with one criminal and seven civil appeals. The Swazi Courts also heard 257 civil cases. There were no appeals from the Higher Swazi Court of Appeal or from the Judicial Commissioner's Court to the High Court of Swaziland.

POLICE

The Swaziland Police is commanded by a Commissioner of Police who is responsible to the Resident Commissioner for the efficient administration of the force and for the main-

tenance of law and order within the Territory. The Commissioner is assisted at Police headquarters, which are in Mbabane, by a Deputy Commissioner, a Superintendent in charge of the Special Branch and Criminal Investigation Division and two Assistant Superintendents in charge of the Police Training School and staff duties respectively. There is no Native Authority Police Force nor are there any military forces in the Territory. A Superintendent, or an Assistant Superintendent, is stationed at each of the headquarters of the District Administration and is responsible to the Commissioner of Police for the efficient working and administration of the Police Force within his district. The strength of the Police Force was 11% below that of establishment during 1960 because of abnormal wastage. Senior officers are normally appointed by promotion from the subordinate ranks of the Police Forces of the High Commission Territories. European members of the Inspectorate are recruited in Swaziland or the Union of South Africa whilst members of the Inspectorate and other ranks are recruited from within the Territory. The force is fully motorised.

Police Training School.

The Police Training School which is situated in Mbabane is commanded by an Assistant Superintendent who had a staff of two Inspectors, a Sergeant, one Corporal and five Constables. Separate courses, each of six months' duration, are held for recruits and courses are also held for N.C.O.s and other ranks. Both courses include lectures on law, first aid, riot drill, fire fighting, musketry, drill, criminal investigation and police duties. During the year 28 recruits completed their training and were posted to districts. In addition a further two resigned, nine were discharged as unsuitable, 4 were found to be medically unfit and 28 were still undergoing training at the end of the year. Fifty six N.C.O.s and other ranks completed a refresher course and three musketry courses were held.

Criminal Investigation Division.

The Criminal Investigation Division is commanded by a Superintendent who is directly responsible to the Commissioner of Police. The Division's tasks include the final preparation of cases and the organisation of all matters relating to the High Court, the satisfactory presentation of Police prosecutions to the Attorney General, and the publication of instructions and advice relating to the investigation of crime and the prosecution of offenders for the guidance of all ranks. It is also responsible for the collation of information connected with wanted persons, lost, found and stolen property and also for photographic and fingerprint work. The Criminal Records Bureau is staffed by one Corporal and a Constable.

During the year, a total of 5,333 fingerprint slips were

received from districts which were classified and filed. The Criminal Investigation Division is also responsible for the performance of duties relating to immigration, emigration and passports. During the year a total of 146 new passports were issued. 51 passports were renewed and 49 endorsements were made. In addition, temporary permits were issued for 1,374 persons to enter the Territory and applications for permanent residence were approved for 305 persons. There were 984 permits issued to Portuguese subjects to proceed to Lourenco Marques and 600 tourist permits were issued to permanent residents of Swaziland to visit Portuguese East Africa.

Special Branch.

The Special Branch is commanded by the Superintendent in charge of the Criminal Investigation Division and has an establishment of one Senior Inspector, one Sergeant and ten Constables.

Crime.

During 1960, 13,898 cases of crime were reported or known to the Police, 512 more than in 1959. Comparative figures of cases reported during the past three years are shown in the following table:

	1958	1959	1960
Against Lawful Authority	270	278	321
Against Public Morality	154	188	284
Against the Person	2,699	3,435	3,459
Against Property	3,345	4,145	4,525
Against Statute	7,024	6,364	5,309
	13,492	14,410	13,898

Of the cases reported during 1960, 4,667 were sent for trial in Swazi National Courts, 5,502 in the Sub-ordinate Courts, 1,205 cases remained undetected and there were 2,512 cases pending investigation or trial. A further 836 cases were not accepted.

General.

The development which has taken place in Swaziland continued during 1960 and the demand for increased Police services has stretched the resources of the force to the utmost. Plans have been drawn up for the expansion and reorganization of the Force after consultation with the Deputy Inspector General of Colonial Police, Mr. M. G. Morris, C.M.G., Q.P.M., C.P.M: who visited the Territory in December:

PRISONS

The Prisons Department is administered by the Superintendent of Prisons who is also responsible for the Territory's

Central Prison at Mbabane. District Commissioners are in charge of the prisons and lock-ups within their districts subject to the general direction of the Superintendent of Prisons with regard to Prison administration.

The staff of the Department consists of a Senior Gaoler, two Gaolers, three Gaolers Grade I, two Gaolers Grade II, one Clerk, seven Technical Instructors, forty-four Warders, seven wardresses, two male Mental Attendants and two female Mental Attendants.

There are six prisons in the Territory, one at each District headquarters, as well as smaller prisons at Goedgegun, Hluti and Lubuli. In addition, there are lock-ups at Mliba, Sipofaneni, Golela, Emlembe, Horo, Nomahasha, Border Gate and Big Bend. All long term prisoners, habitual criminals and criminal lunatics are removed from district prisons and sent to the Central Prison in Mbabane. The total number of persons received into prison during 1960 was 5,897, increases of 861 and 456 respectively over the 1959 and 1958 figures. Of these 3,504 persons were sentenced to imprisonment, the majority of the remainder being persons remanded in custody whilst awaiting trial. The average daily population of all prisons in 1960 was 727.2, an increase of 24.8% over the 1959 figure which was, however, itself a decrease of approximately 8% on the 1958 figure.

Discipline.

The standard of discipline and conduct of the majority of prisoners was good, escapes from custody numbering 29 of whom 18 were recaptured. Every prisoner serving a sentence exceeding one month may earn remission up to one-third of his sentence, provided that the remission earned does not reduce his sentence to less than one month.

Health.

The general state of health of prisoners was good. There were only 4 deaths, all of which were due to natural causes. A clinic and sick bay are established at the Central Prison and only serious cases are now sent to the hospital. At other prisons, Government medical officers examine each prisoner before he is admitted and attend to all prisoners who report sick. In company with District Commissioners, they make a regular inspection of all prisons. Prisoners requiring hospital treatment are accommodated in Government hospitals. Diets are laid down in the prisons Regulations but Medical Officers may alter these if necessary.

Employment.

All able bodied convicted prisoners were kept fully employed on routine domestic work within the prisons, on public work such as building, township duties and road

maintenance or in prison industries. Prisoners are taught building by Warder Technical Instructors, and the upkeep of prison gardens is supervised by Agricultural Officers. All the prisons in the Territory grow their own vegetables and are self supporting in this respect.

Organised prison industries were developed during the year, a tailor's shop was started in September at Mbabane and since that date all male prisoner uniforms required have been manufactured by prisoners. A carpenter's shop was put into operation in November, also at Mbabane, and although there is no carpenter instructor on the staff, the out-put from the shop is considerable and the quality of articles made is of a high standard. Other industries include mat and basket making, boot repairing, blacksmithing, market gardening and pig breeding.

School teachers visit the larger prisons to conduct classes in elementary education and, in addition, full facilities are afforded to all prisoners to practice their religious faiths. At some prisons, the women prisoners are taught knitting and sewing.

Provision exists for prisoners sentenced to a term of imprisonment not exceeding six months, or sentenced for non-payment of a fine of £5 or under, to be employed on public works extramurally. Such prisoners live at home and are only subject to prison discipline during daily working hours.

Chapter X:

Public Utilities and Public Works

The Department of Public Works is responsible for the administration and operation of the public utility services in the Territory, all of which are Government owned. These services are confined to electricity undertakings in Mbabane and Bremersdorp and the supply of water to the principal townships. They are administered as sections of the Public Works Department which also has Roads, Buildings and Mechanical Branches. The Department is controlled by the Director of Public Works assisted by a Deputy Director and the Heads of the various Branches.

WATER AND SEWERAGE

Water Supplies

(There are now seven Government operated water supply schemes serving the townships of Mbabane, Bremersdorp, Stegi, Goedgegun, Mankaiana, Pigg's Peak and Hlatikulu. In the case of the first five of these, complete treatment is carried out while the supplies to Pigg's Peak and Hlatikulu are chlorinated only, though it is expected that treatment plant will be installed at these two places also in the next year or two. All the treated supplies are fully metered and water charged for at rates differing from scheme to scheme, varying from 2/-

per 1,000 gallons to 7/6 per 1,000 gallons with an average of 3/6 per 1,000 gallons.

In addition to the township supplies, there are also a number of very small schemes serving various Government outposts.

Brief details of the various schemes are as follows:—

Mbabane

This is a gravity scheme from two mountain streams with microstraining followed by slow sand filtration and chlorination. The capacity is about 450,000 gallons which is adequate for Mbabane's immediate requirements. Consultants have, however, reported during the year on a future augmentation scheme involving pumping from the Black Umbuluzi river.

Bremersdorp

The present overstrained scheme is being replaced by a new Waterworks consisting of flocculation, rapid gravity filters and chlorination situated on the banks of the Usutshwana River from where the filtered water is pumped to a 400,000 gallon reservoir just outside Bremersdorp seven miles away. This scheme will also supply the Matapha schools and possibly, later, Kwaluseni township.

The new scheme with a capacity of 400,000 gallons/day will be in operation early in 1961.

Stegi

This scheme is capable of supplying about 20,000 gallons/day during the dry months and up to 35,000 gallons/day in the wet season. The capacity of the source is severely limited, but there is no practical alternative. Water is pumped from a small dam on a perennial stream to flocculation and settlement tanks, slow sand filters, chlorination and a 60,000 gallon reservoir.

Goedgegun

The source is a small stream from which unfiltered water was pumped after chlorination to the township. This year, however, a treatment plant consisting of flocculation and settlement tanks followed by slow sand filters and chlorination was completed and put into operation.

New pumps are being installed in addition and these will pump the clear water to the two existing 60,000 gallon reservoirs and also to a new 40,000 gallon reservoir to serve the high density residential area.

The capacity of the works is 200,000 gallons/day and to ensure the availability of this quantity a new 60 million gallon dam is under construction.

Mankaiana

The township was previously served by a system of furrows only, but during the year a piped supply was laid on to the

Government side of the village and is now being extended to serve private consumers. The scheme has a capacity of 30,000 gallons/day and normally operates by gravity via a slow sand filter, chlorinator and reservoir. During the dry season the the source can be augmented by pumping from lower down the stream.

Hlatikulu

The source is a series of springs near the township from where the water is pumped to a 55,000 gallon reservoir in the village. New pumps were installed recently and the supply is adequate for the present peak demand of 60,000 gallons/day, but allows for little further increase.

Piggs Peak

New pumps were installed during the year, but with a flow of only 30,000 gallons/day during the dry season, the present small stream from where the water is pumped to the reservoirs serving the town is now strained to the limit.

To cater for imminent further expansion of Pigg's Peak, an additional source to augment the present one has been located and the pumping plant required will be installed early next year.

Sewerage

A waterborne sewerage scheme to serve the Mbabane central area, Hospital, Boarding School and Msunduza township commenced operation in May this year. The treatment works, to deal with 100,000 gallons daily, are of conventional pattern — screens, primary settlement, unheated digestion and maturation ponds from where the effluent is discharged direct to the Mbabane River.

The success of the works is demonstrated by the fact that the effluent flowing to the river is of a far higher bacteriological standard than the river water itself.

The possibility of installing waterborne sewerage to serve Bremersdorp is presently being considered.

Hydrological Survey

Among the most important of Swaziland's resources are its rivers.

Swaziland is fortunate in that some of South Africa's best rivers traverse the Territory, the Great Usutu with its three main tributaries being the most important, followed by the Komati, Umbuluzi and Ingwavuma.

In order effectively to plan the use of these rivers for irrigation, primary water supplies and hydro-electric power reliable and, if possible, long term river flow records and other hydrological data are essential.

Accordingly, an Engineer Hydrologist and construction staff were recently appointed and a comprehensive network of

gauging weirs with autographic recorders are being established at various key points on the river systems, supplemented by daily or weekly read weirs and spot gaugings at intermediate points. Automatic rainfall recorders and evaporation tanks are also being installed at suitable points.

BUILDINGS

Planning of public buildings is done by the Public Works Department Buildings Branch staff. Consulting Architects, Quantity Surveyors, Structural and Electrical Engineers are briefed for specific projects. Small works are built Departmentally, other works are contracted by general invitation to tender. Bills of Quantities are required for contract works in excess of £10,000.

The following Government buildings were completed during the year:—

- Government Office Block, Goedgegun
- Primary School, Mbabane
- Girls' Hostel, St. Mark's School, Mbabane
- Renovation Hlatikulu Hospital (old section)
- Extensions Pigg's Peak Hospital
- Major renovations Mankaiana and Stegi Prisons
- Big Bend School

Those under construction in December, 1960 were:—

- Tuition Block, St. Mark's School, Mbabane
- Girls' Hostel, Pigg's Peak School
- Stegi School
- Tuition Block, Matapha African High School
- African Teacher Training Centre, Bremersdorp
- Post Office and Postal Headquarters, Mbabane
- Girls' and Boys' Hostels, Bremersdorp School

There are 551 Government houses in Swaziland. Supplementary to these a housing programme amounting to £150,000 was commenced in December, 1960. It consists of 21 second standard, 9 third standard and 50 fourth standard houses. These are under Departmental construction with some standard 3 and 4 housing contracted to African builders.

ELECTRICITY

There are two major Government owned electricity generating units providing power for the Urban Areas of Mbabane and Bremersdorp. Power in Mbabane is generated by a hydro-electric station on the Mbabane River. In 1959 a new 150 KW diesel generating set was installed in the diesel station which is used as a standby. The consumption of electricity increased from 1,118,800 units in 1959 to 1,322,405 units in 1960. In Bremersdorp, where power is generated by a hydro-electric station on the Usushwana River improvements were made to the distribution system and in 1959 two 150 KW diesel generating sets were provided to act as a standby diesel station. Consumption

increased from 860,500 units to 1,057,766 units during the year.

The village of Pigg's Peak also has an electricity supply provided by a Public Company which obtains it from a forestry company's hydro-electric station on the Mkanagane River. In 1960 there were 35 consumers and consumption amounted to 100,000 units.

Chapter XI : Communications

There is no river or lake transport in the Territory and, as yet, no railway but considerable growth in economic activity has focused attention on the need for improved communications. Investigations have been made into the economics of railway construction and operation and the place which a railway would have in the Territory's communications system. These have revealed the inter-dependence of any railway project with the exploitation of the large iron ore deposits at Bomvu Ridge near Mbabane. Towards the end of 1960 there were press reports that a Japanese Company had concluded negotiations for the purchase of large quantities of Swaziland iron ore. These reports of an agreement were premature but if such an agreement is concluded it is almost certain that a railway will be constructed from Central Swaziland to join with the Mozambique system at Goba.

ROADS.

There are approximately 1,200 miles of roads to be maintained in the Territory, all of which have either earth or gravel surfaces. During the last eight years, an intensive programme of re-alignment and reconstruction has been carried out and the main roads connecting the major population, trading and development centres have been built to an all weather standard. The policy of the Administration has been to ensure that poor road communications have not hindered the large development projects. It has thus been necessary to rebuild many miles of road to assist forestry and irrigation projects and the sugar industry. Construction has proceeded on a bitumenized road which will link the pulp mill at Usutu Forests with the main west-east road. The weight of traffic continues to increase on the latter road, particularly between the western border and Bremersdorp, and it now requires bitumenization since maintenance to gravel standards is no longer economic under present traffic conditions.

Other main roads must receive serious consideration with a view to reconstruction to improved standards shortly. The pattern of development is, however, not clear because of uncertainty about railway development which must, of course, affect the issue fundamentally.

Apart from the construction of the bitumenized road to link the Usutu Forest Pulp Mill with the main east-west road, referred to above, much other road construction, reconstruction and maintenance was carried out in 1960, notably 28 miles of

new road from Bremersdorp to Mpaka and a portion of new road between Bremersdorp and Malkerns. In addition a new high level bridge, approximately 870 ft. in length and constructed in pre-stressed concrete, was completed over the Great Usutu River at Big Bend. This structure eliminates a weak link in the north/south trunk road and serves as an economical means of transporting sugar cane from the south bank of the river to the new sugar mill situated north of the river.

Planning, documentation, the letting of contracts and their subsequent supervision were carried out by the Planning Section of the Public Works Department for the construction of Matsapa airfield and for a quarrying and crushing contract. For the most part, these functions on the roads contracts side have been handled by Consultants working under departmental control. Planning for road works carried out by Departmental forces has, however, been successfully carried out by the Department's own personnel.

During the year a Materials Section of the Public Works Department was formed under a Technical Assistant. This section now has a fully equipped laboratory capable of carrying out all soils testing, etc., necessary for both the planning of all roads works and for field control during construction.

The laboratory is at present located near Malkerns where the staff is doing materials design and control on the black-topping contract between Matsapa and the Usutu Mill Site which is being supervised Departmentally. It is also responsible for this work at Matsapa airfield.

AIR TRANSPORT

There are no regular air services within the Territory, nor is Swaziland connected with any international route. There are, however, a number of unlicensed landing strips in regular use, the two largest of which, at Malkerns and Stegi, are capable of accommodating twin-engined aircraft of the Dakota class. Strips capable of coping with less demanding aircraft are situated at Golela, Goedgegun, Kubuta, Big Bend, the Swaziland Irrigation Scheme, and Ngonini Estates, near Pigg's Peak. There is also an emergency landing strip on the golf course at Bremersdorp. Investigational work by consulting engineers and the Public Works Department carried out during the past four years in an attempt to find a site capable of development as a Territorial Airport has at last been successful and a site capable of development to International Class. D standard was purchased at Matsapa, approximately 4 miles west of Bremersdorp. A stabilised earth run-way capable of accommodating twin-engined aircraft has already been constructed.

MOTOR TRANSPORT

Because there are, as yet, no rail communications in the Territory, the bulk of the passenger and goods traffic is carried by the Road Motor Services of the South African Railways and Harbours Administration. This Administration operates

regular services between the main centres of population and development, except Usutu Forests in the Mbabane District, and Pigg's Peak and the Havelock Mine in the Pigg's Peak District. These services also link the Territory with the nearest railheads at Golela, Piet Retief, Breyten and Komatipoort, all of which are in the Union of South Africa. In 1960 the Administration's buses carried 163,257 tons of freight over all its routes in Swaziland. This was an increase of 79% on the tonnage carried in 1959. The Caminhos de Ferro de Mocambique operates a bus service linking Stegi with the railhead at Goba in Portuguese East Africa.

These services are supplemented by privately owned haulage and passenger services which operate under licences granted by the Administration. In 1960, 30 persons were licenced to operate passenger services, 25 to operate goods services and 4 to operate both types of service.

MOTOR VEHICLES

At the 31st. December, 1960, there were 5,412 motor vehicles registered in the Territory, an increase of 541 over the 1959 figure. At the end of December, 1956, there were only 1,126 motor vehicles registered in the Territory.

The number of jeeps and land-rovers increased from 355 in 1950 to 382 in 1960. In the goods vehicles class, there were 1,787 vehicles registered at the 31st. of December, 1960 compared with 1,233 at the end of 1959. The number of motor cycles decreased from 204 in 1958 to 171 at the end of the year.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

The Department of Posts and Telegraphs in Swaziland is administered by a Controller, who has his headquarters in Mbabane.

Postal Services

There are now eight controlling post offices, eight sub-offices, and fourteen Postal and four Telegraph and Telephone Agencies in the Territory. All classes of business is transacted at Controlling and Sub-offices and restricted facilities are available at the Agencies.

Mails are conveyed by the Road Motor Services of the South African Railways and Harbours Administration, both within the Territory and to railheads in the Union of South Africa for onward transmission.

Throughout most of the Territory mails are delivered by means of post office boxes but in southern Swaziland many people are served by private bags which are made up at Golela, Piet Retief and Bremersdorp. The fees received from private boxes rose from £1,219 in 1959 to £1,312 in 1960, and those from private bags also increased. The demand for additional mail delivery facilities has necessitated the installation of additional Private Boxes at Mbabane, Bremersdorp and

Mhlambanyati and additional Private Bag services have been authorised at several offices in the Territory.

Further indication of the growth of postal business is shown in that the value of postage stamps sold was £32,925 in 1960 compared with £29,522 in 1959; the number of postal orders issued during the year was 52,681 compared with 45,035 in 1959. The volume of money order business transacted also showed an appreciable rise compared with that of previous years.

Telecommunication Services

The demand for telephone services within the Territory showed no sign of decreasing and a total of 108 new services was provided during the year bringing the total number of telephones to 1,860. The automatic exchange equipment in Mbabane and Bremersdorp is almost fully utilised and additional equipment is planned for both exchanges to cater for anticipated expansion.

Coloured telephone instruments, manufactured in the U.K. were introduced during the latter part of the year and proved most popular. The instruments employ the 700 type transmission circuit and are fitted with P.V.C. coated cords.

A 28 mile network was built for the Mhlume Sugar Co., linking up their Administration offices with the Tshaneni (Eranchi) Post Office and the outlying sugar estates. Fifty short line extensions were installed and terminated on a 100 line private switchboard sited in the head office.

To provide service to Usutu Pulp Co's new mill a 26 mile line was erected between the millsite at Bunya and Mbabane. Service to various contractors on the site was provided via a small switchboard. In the near future a ten circuit speech system with one telegraph circuit will be imposed on this line.

Several sections of overhead route were moved to allow for main road alterations. Altogether some twenty miles of route was moved for the Roads Department.

A further section of nine miles of major trunk route was rebuilt between Mankaiana and Sicunusa. This forms part of a proposed trunk betterment scheme between Mbabane and Piet Retief.

Chapter XII:

Press, Films and Information Services

PRESS

Two weekly newspapers, 'The Times of Swaziland' and 'Izwi Lama Swazi' (The Voice of the Swazi) have been published for a number of years. The former has its circulation mainly amongst the European community and is a medium for the expression of the community's views: the latter is read by the Swazi and although independent receives a Government subsidy.

A third weekly newspaper 'The Swaziland Chronicle' began publication with sections in English and Zulu during the year. Various other periodicals and daily newspapers from the Union and United Kingdom are also read.

FILMS

Although films are shown regularly at Missions and Schools for general entertainment there is only one cinema in Swaziland, at Mbabane. The Department of Education has a film library and distributes documentary educational films to 12 schools which have their own projectors. A photographic society was formed at Bremersdorp during the year and monthly meetings are held at which lectures are given and films shown.

LIBRARIES

There are subscription libraries at all the main towns and membership has increased rapidly in recent years.

INFORMATION SERVICES

Information is mainly distributed on behalf of the three High Commission Territories by the United Kingdom Information Office, in Johannesburg. More specific enquiries about immigration, land, hotels, touring and business, are referred to the Secretariat at Mbabane. These enquiries have greatly increased over the past year, particularly from the Union of South Africa, where many firms are seeking to establish branches or agencies within the Territory. The Secretariat is also required to supply statistical data for the United Nations which undertakes many minor surveys on social and economic trends. A comprehensive collection of post-war departmental reports are sent to the United Nations Economic Mission library in Addis Ababa. These reports, and other Swaziland publications, are also circulated to libraries, universities and journalists throughout the world.

Chapter XIII : Local Forces

Apart from the Swaziland Police, which is semi-military in character, there are no military forces in the Territory. The Police Force carries out all ceremonial duties which are normally performed by military forces.

Members of the Swaziland Rifle Association, created in terms of the Regulations published under Proclamation No. 61 of 1940, as amended by Proclamation No. 3 of 1948, are bound to make themselves available for service as special constables in times of real or anticipated emergency. Membership is voluntary and confined to European males between the ages of 17 and 65 years. Training is confined to firing practice on ranges.

There are five Rifle Clubs within the Association which have a combined enrolment of 108 members. Seven trophies are competed for annually within the Territory.

Chapter XIV : Sociological Research

The rapid growth of population and of industrial and agricultural development in Swaziland has raised problems which require urgent investigation. The Swazi are presented with problems similar to those facing the majority of African peoples; that of adjusting their way of life to the technical exchange economy into which they are being increasingly drawn, and of accommodating a rapidly increasing population on a fixed amount of land. In 1957, Government, with the assistance of a grant from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds, appointed a social anthropologist to undertake a study of land tenure in relation to the present political and social structure, and a demographic study of population trends. On being approached by Government, the Institute for Social Research in the University of Natal agreed to collaborate in and supervise this research scheme.

It became apparent, at an early stage, that the anthropologist would have neither the time nor the facilities to undertake a thorough demographic study without assistance, but because no valid generalisations about the social and economic life of the Swazi could be drawn from the available statistical data, the Institute for Social Research suggested that a sample survey could serve the double purpose of providing statistics for the sociological research and of creating a permanent foundation for the collection of all types of statistically acceptable information. Being, in addition, committed to provide information for the World Food and Agricultural Organisation's Census in 1960, the Administration agreed to this proposal and appointed a District Officer to undertake the necessary administrative work.

Thus, the sociological survey was, in effect, split into two closely inter-related, but separate, sub-projects. There was the intensive study of certain selected rural areas, which was the sociologist's primary task and the extensive sample survey in which, out of necessity, he had to undertake part of the vast preparatory work inside Swaziland.

Land Tenure

The aims of the intensive study were two-fold. First it aimed at providing background information likely to be of assistance in the planning, carrying out and interpretation of results of the sample survey. Second, it involved concentration on the following aspects of Swazi life:—

- (a) The pattern of land holding;
- (b) The relationships between land tenure and political authority and other aspects of the social, political and economic organization (including land utilization);
- (c) The effects of recent economic and other changes on the traditional organization in general, and the traditional system of land tenure in particular.

The Swazi have a centralized political organization with approximately 152 subordinate chiefdoms under chiefs who can be grouped into three main categories. The country is divided into four main physiographic regions, and the Swazi area contains certain regions where a deliberate effort has been made to alter the basis of land tenure. In order to obtain a clear picture of the situation in the Territory as a whole, as many of these variants as possible had to be investigated in the field and a reasonably full study made of the Swazi National organization and of the relationships between this central authority and subordinate chiefs elsewhere.

The total period spent actually out in the field amounted to 16 months. Of this, $6\frac{1}{2}$ months were spent at Lobamba where field work was started and investigations were made both of the overall National administration, covering the entire country, and also of the local organization existing among the people living in the immediate environment.

In August, 1959, the sociologist moved to a highveld chiefdom, some 28 miles from Lobamba and outside the direct sphere of influence of the central authority. The purpose here was to study the development of land settlement and the growth of a local political grouping under the traditional pattern. Periods amounting to three months were spent in the field in this area, enabling a picture to be obtained of the system as it operated in an area where the pressure on arable land was not yet acute in the eyes of the local inhabitants.

The next field study involved a dual study in the South of Swaziland (Hlatikulu district) of a middleveld chiefdom containing a royal cattle post, and of an adjacent planned Land Settlement area: the latter comprised both middleveld and lowveld environments and was inhabited by a population living in surveyed villages, and ploughing surveyed fields which had been allocated by the now defunct Native Land Settlement Department. Outside the Land Settlement, in the area where the traditional system of land tenure operated, population density was far higher than in the highveld chiefdom previously investigated. This situation made it possible to examine the effects of increasing pressure of population on the traditional system, and also the differences existing between the groups living in the planned Land Settlement areas and in the unplanned area. A period equivalent to two months was spent in this investigation.

In order to gain first-hand experience of the position in yet another kind of chiefdom, a move was then made to another part of Hlatikulu district to a large chiefdom under the rule of chief of a type distinguished by the Swazi as **liduna**: a ruler claiming greater autonomy in internal affairs than in other types of chiefs more directly linked with the central authority. This chiefdom was also in the middleveld, and the density of population, of both humans and domestic animals, was sufficiently high to cause acute anxiety to the Land Utilization Department. The development of settlement in this area was

traced in some detail, and the opportunity was also taken to investigate a portion of this chieftdom disputed by two chiefs. A further factor which had governed the choice of this particular area was the fact that cash crop growing (primarily vattle and tobacco) was reasonably widespread. A total period of three months was spent in this field station.

The remaining portion of the field work period, equivalent to some one and a half months, was devoted to relatively rapid studies of a bushveld region, in yet another semi-autonomous chieftdom, where cattle rearing is of major economic importance and arable land seemingly relatively plentiful; an area in the north where an attempt had been made to establish irrigation farming some years ago; and to short visits to areas of special interest.

Demographic Survey

A pilot survey was carried out in July 1959 with the primary object of testing the techniques to be employed in the full survey which was undertaken during the period under review.

The field work for the main land use and sociological investigation took place in July 1960. This survey was based on an intensive investigation of 52 randomly selected squares covering each of the four physiographic zones of the Territory, i.e. Highveld, Middleveld, Lowveld and Lebombo. Each of the sample squares measured 3,000 x 3,000 metres.

The work was essentially a team effort with the planning and final analysis being conducted by Natal University (Institute of Sociological Research) and the field work being undertaken by the Swaziland Administration.

The information collected fell into two categories. From aerial photographs and subsequent mapping of these photographs, the pattern of land use is being analysed by the Survey Department of the Natal University, to show percentage area under crops, unimproved veld, fallow and tree crops. From house to house questionnaires information was obtained relating to a wide range of demographic and sociological aspects of Swazi life, viz., religion, income, marriage, reproductive history, employment, education standard etc. The analysis of this information has not yet been completed.

PART III

Chapter I : Geography

Swaziland lies to the east of the Transvaal Province of the Union of South Africa, which bounds it on the north, west and south. On the east it borders Mocambique and Natal. The area of the Territory is 6,705 square miles (or 4,291,000 acres). It is compact in shape, the maximum distance from north to south being less than 120 miles, and from east to west less than 90 miles. Most of the country is between the 26th. and 27th. parallels of south latitude, and the 31st. and 32nd. east meridians.

From the centrally situated township of Bremersdorp, Johannesburg is 260 miles by road, Durban 350 miles, Lourenco Marques 120 miles and Cape Town 1,080 miles. The road distance to the nearest point in Basutoland is 300 miles, in Bechuanaland 450 miles and in Rhodesia (Beitbridge) 490 miles. The United Kingdom is a minimum of 17 days' travelling time by land and sea via Cape Town or 28 hours by land and air via Johannesburg.

Travelling across the Territory from west to east along the Oshoek-Goba road one passes through four well-defined topographic regions. These extend longitudinally north and south throughout Swaziland in roughly parallel belts. The Highveld (westernmost), Middleveld and Lowveld are of more or less equal breadth, while the Lubombo is a markedly narrower strip along the eastern border. The four regions are considered in turn below.

Highveld

The Highveld—to the Swazi, Inkangala,—is a north-eastward continuation of the Natal Drakensberg but, whereas the latter normally has one imposing facade, the mountainous massifs in Swaziland are broken up and dissected in a wide belt of rugged terrain. The average elevation is 3,500 to 4,500 feet, with the highest altitudes at the summits of Emlembe (6,100 feet) and Ingwenya (6,000 feet).

The Highveld landscape is seamed and split by numerous river valleys and gorges and has great scenic beauty, but often the steep, rocky or boulder-strewn slopes of its granite and quartzite hills militate against intensive permanent cultivation. In areas where gradients are less than about 8 degrees, however, the rock is cloaked by deep red, orange and yellow soils generally of medium texture and good physical properties, and some valleys in the Swazi tribal domain are quite heavily populated, for the summer rainfall is usually adequate for fair yields of their staple crop, maize.

The Highveld's natural vegetation may at one time have been woodland, but the ravages of annual burning to provide young pasturage for stock and of long-continued cutting for fuel have left only a few remnants of this cover. The present-day grasses are mainly "sour", which means that they have insufficient nutritive value in winter to maintain cattle in good condition without recourse to supplementary feeding. As hay-making and fodder storage are still foreign to the Swazi, and to many European stock farmers, the carrying capacity of the veld is frequently exceeded, and the resultant overgrazing has led to colonization by weeds or even, in small localities, to the complete denudation of vegetal cover. Only a limited measure of success has been achieved in solving this problem.

The Highveld is, however, a good area for the winter grazing of sheep and moreover, though there are some long-established wattle plantations, afforestation with other trees has made enormous progress there in the last decade. The largest forestry project, the largest manmade forest in Africa, straddles the Usutu River in this zone. By the end of 1959 94,500 acres of pines and eucalyptus had been planted. In July, 1959, the Usutu Pulp Company Limited was formed to exploit the timber on this estate by producing unbleached sulphate pulp. The exploitation of the timber resources of a second forest block of 65,000 acres, situated in northern Swaziland has already commenced. During 1959, this estate, owned by Peak Timbers Limited, exported almost £400,000 worth of chipboard.

The capital of Swaziland, Mbabane (population 1,200 Europeans and 4,000 Africans), is picturesquely situated amid hills that lie in the shadow of the Mdimba Range, within whose fastnesses are the burial caves of many Swazi Kings. Havelock (about 500 Europeans and 2,500 Africans) has grown up around what is now one of the five largest asbestos mines in the world. Production began in 1938 and approximately half of Swaziland's foreign trade earnings in 1959 were derived from asbestos exports. Gold is mined sporadically in the north, barytes and tin are exploited west and south respectively of Mbabane, and the Bomvu Ridge iron ore prospect is also in the vicinity of the capital.

Middleveld

From townships near the edge of the Highveld, such as Mbabane and Hlatikulu, views are obtained down gradually widening valleys to the rolling tall grass country of the Middleveld. This geographical region has an average altitude of 2,000 to 2,500 feet and, though hilly in parts, generally speaking affords ample scope for mixed farming — the growing of cotton, tobacco, "dryland" pineapples, citrus, bananas, other subtropical fruits and rice under irrigation, with dairying or beef production featuring in the economy and some forestry, chiefly wattle plantations.

The geological foundation of the region is mainly granite, as in the Highveld, with some occurrences of dolorite, quartzite, and other rock types. The principal soils of the undulating countryside are deep, friable red loams and clay loams and, where surface and internal drainage are somewhat impeded, grey-brown sands and sandy loams that rest abruptly on mottled sandy clay or on ouklip (iron concretions). Vleis (seasonal marshes) tend to be commoner in the Middleveld than elsewhere, though even here valley bottoms are usually not swampy, but are occupied by clear-cut drainage channels; paths and cattle-trails down to crossing-places, if not consolidated or changed every few years, develop into dongas (gullies).

Veld grazing is rather better than in the Highveld, and overstocking not so serious. The most densely populated parts of Swaziland (more than 150 persons per square mile) are found in the central and southern Middleveld. The capitals of the Swazi Nation have been situated within this region for the last two centuries, first at Shiselweni near Hluti, in the south, then with north-ward expansion at various places in the Ezulwini and Mtilane valleys, never far from the foot of the Mdimba Mountains. In this district, midway between Mbabane and Bremersdorp, are the royal villages of the Ngwenyama at Lozithehlezi and of the Ndhlovukazi at Lobamba.

The Swazi, significantly, have no special name for the Middleveld, simply terming it Live or Ngwane, the nucleus of the tribal area. Seen from the air, or from some high vantage point, the patchwork quilt on much of the Swazi-occupied ground of thin strips of cultivation, curving in sympathy with the sinuous contours of the landscape, present a pleasing picture. It is difficult to realise that this type of conservation farming was virtually unknown among the Swazi ten years ago, when sheet erosion and soil exhaustion were developing on a large scale. The co-operation of the people with Rural Development staff who have checked and reversed this trend to "badlands" has been most gratifying. Nevertheless, in the Lower Middleveld, encroachment by thorn-bushes constitutes another threat to both cropping and grazing; this problem may prove less amenable to a speedy solution than has misuse of arable fields.

The chief irrigation schemes, from north to south, are on the Lomati (Ngonini Estates as well as several Swazi schemes), the Usutu (Malkerns, including Swazi areas at Mahlanya and Luyengweni) and the Mhlatuzane Rivers (Kubuta). Malkerns is by far the largest project, with 4,000 irrigated acres and has the most diversified cropping: the Territory's only fruit canning factory is situated there. Between Malkerns and Bremersdorp there is an avocado orchard of 200 acres.

Bremersdorp (population about 1,200 Europeans and 2,800 Africans) is the commercial and agricultural focus of Swaziland, and the hub of the road network: it possesses the largest bus depot in Southern Africa. The next biggest township in the Middleveld is Geodgegun (population about 300 Europeans

and 550 Africans) in the midst of the southern tobacco, cotton and wattle district, where European rural population is at its densest indeed a number of "farms" are little more than small-holdings and some are sub-economic. Not far to the east of Goedgegun, between Dwaleni and Hluti, is a large block of land which is mainly owned by Eurafrican families. There are also sizeable Eurafrican communities in Bremersdorp and at Croydon.

Lowveld

The third region, the Lowveld or Bushveld — Ihlanze to the Swazi — is a gently undulating lowland (but seldom a true plain) with isolated kopjes and ridges rising above the general level of 500 to 1,000 feet to at Nkambeni and Nkondolo, more than 2,300 feet.

The Lowveld is characterized by its hot and sub-humid climate and by its distinctive "bush" vegetation, which ranges from dense thorny thicket to more open parkland savanna with quite large trees 50 or 100 yards apart and a floor of "sweet" grasses of high feeding value.

The geology is complicated, but in general it may be said that acid rocks (granites and the Eccra sandstones and shales which contain seams of anthracitic coal) occupy the western Lowveld, while basic rocks (basalt and dolerite) are found mainly in the east. The soils reflect this pattern, those of the west being similar to Middleveld soils, while to the east are shallower red and black clays. The latter, known colloquially as black turf, is probably the most naturally fertile kind of soil in the country, but unfortunately it suffers from the handicap of being difficult to work except when it has just the correct moisture content.

Until 1950 this was par excellence cattle-ranching country, and there are still many properties with more than a thousand head of stock. The Lowveld Swazi have also been almost entirely pastoralists because even the hardy sorghum, let alone maize, fails in the "unseasonable" drought periods common in the summer "wet" season. The excellent grazing has prompted the establishment of 25,000 acres Government-operated holding area — Impala Ranch in the Mbuluzi basin — for cattle culled from overstocked areas of the Highveld and Middleveld. Here, as elsewhere in the low country, the stock are watered at reservoirs behind small dams thrown across minor valleys as well as at the few perennial rivers.

Added prosperity, however, over and above that conferred by pastoral enterprises, has come to parts of the Lowveld, with the emphasis on more intensive systems of land use. In the first place, there has been a resuscitation of cotton growing after a hiatus of some twenty years, and secondly, of even greater importance economically, those areas near major rivers are experiencing a considerable increase in irrigation activities.

The principal irrigation schemes at Mhlume (Komati River water canalised) and Big Bend (Usutu River) are concentrating on sugar-cane production, though citrus on sandy alluvial earths, rice and other crops also feature in the present output and development programmes. There are smaller irrigation projects on the Ngwavuma and Mbuluzi Rivers.

At Mhlume and Ubombo (Big Bend), new villages with many modern amenities have sprung up in a very short space of time, and recent road construction has been chiefly aimed at connecting them adequately with other nodal points. The distance from Bremersdorp to Big Bend by all weather gravel roads has been reduced from 70 to only 50 miles by improvements and realignments.

Because of the work, from 1947, of the Government's Malaria Control team, this disease is no longer the scourge of the Lowveld, and this must be considered a major advantage that augurs well for its closer settlement and still further expansion of human activities.

Lubombo

An impressive escarpment rises sheer along the whole length of the eastern Lowveld, terminating it seaward and interrupted only by the poorts (gorges) of the Ngwavuma, Usutu and Mbuluzi Rivers. The ascent of the steep rim of the Lubombo Plateau can be made by car to Ingwavuma (Natal) and to Stegi. Once on top of the range, one can look across the Tongaland coastal flats towards the Indian Ocean, down a dipslope gashed by deep valleys which originate right at the scarp crest.

The plateau is built of acid to intermediate volcanic lavas and the soils of its rolling terrain are fairly deep, reddish and medium to heavy in texture around Stegi and Nomahasha. However, in some other portions of the region, soil is virtually absent, the rock being exceptionally resistant to weathering processes.

Though the altitude is equivalent to that of the Middleveld — 2,500 feet on the Stegi Hill and nearly 2,700 feet at Mananga Beacon — the vegetation is reminiscent of the Lowveld bush. The Lubombo is, in part, good mixed farming country, but in terms of areal extent the chief type of individual holding is the cattle-ranch. On 13,000 acres at Palata — Mhlababovu, in one of the Swazi held blocks of land, there is the most complete rehabilitation scheme functioning as yet in the Territory — planned re-siting of arable and grazing lands and of dwelling-huts. The only township, Stegi, has a population of some 300 Europeans, 175 Euraficans and 2,200 Africans.

Swaziland Rivers

In their journey to the sea, Swaziland's major rivers traverse all four regions. They warrant a section of this chapter devoted entirely to their description, for this is one of the best watered

areas in Southern Africa. The Lowveld and Middleveld ever-increasingly draw on their reaches of rivers for supplies of irrigation water, while the Highveld and Middleveld are on the verge of hydro-electric development: there are already small schemes providing power to Mbabane and Bremersdorp townships and to some of the few industrial organisations, such as a chipboard factory and a sawmill at Pigg's Peak.

Nearly all Highveld streams, even streams only a few miles in length are perennial. In contrast, the water-courses of the Lowveld, other than the trunk rivers, whilst they appear to be commodious enough, are only filled after heavy rainstorms and are "tithubodla" (dry channels in the fashion of wadis) at other times.

From the highveld, the Lomati, Komati, Mbuluzi Usutshwana (or Little Usutu). Usutu (or Great Usutu), Ingwempisi and Mkhondo (or Assegai) fed by countless minor streams, flow in a generally eastward direction towards the Indian Ocean. The Usutu has the greatest volume and rises in the Transvaal, within a few yards of headwaters of the Vaal (which drains to the Atlantic). Ninety miles in a straight line to the east, having served Malkerns irrigation scheme received all its perenial tributaries and breached the Bulunga poort leading from the Middleveld to Lowveld, it is, at Siphofaneni bridge, an impressively broad river with a mean flow that can be estimated conservatively at 1,400 cusecs. In the Lowveld the intermittent, occasionally-in-spate Mzimpofo, Mhlatusane, Mtindzekwa and Mhlatusze Rivers all join the Usutu which swings in wide loops through Little Bend (canal out-take) and Big Bend to its exit from the Territory at Abercorn which is only 70 feet above sea level. Soon afterwards, the Usutu unites with the Pongolo to form the Maputo, which discharges into Delagoa Bay.

Further round the shores of this bay, on which stands Lourenco Marques, are the mouths of the Mbuluzi and Komati (whose affluent the Lomati has entered it in the Transvaal Lowveld). South of Usutu catchment is that of the Ngwavuma. The flow of this river has been known on occasions to cease, but over the last four or five years soil conservation units have concentrated on the reclamation and protection of its upper basin with marked beneficial results. The Ngwavuma is tributary to the Pongolo.

Climate

The Highveld region has a humid near-temperate climate, with 40 to 90 inches mean annual rainfall. The Middleveld and Lubombo are subtropical and rather drier while the Lowveld is almost tropical and definitely sub-humid — 20 to 30 inches mean rainfall.

Records from 45 stations which have operated for more than 20 years and about 110 shorter-term posts show that usually 75 to 85 per cent of the rains come in the summer half-year from October to March. Year-to-year variability of totals is extremely

RAINFALL

Highveld: Regions and Selected Stations.	Alt. Feet.	1960 Mm.	Longterm Mm.	Mean Years	Maximum.		Minimum.	
					Mm.	Year	Mm.	Year.
Havelock	4,600	1,451.0	1,808.5	29	2,715.1	1955	1,176.0	1941
Mbabane	3,800	1,410.7	1,391.8	56	2,080.1	1939	899.2	1912
Hlatikulu	4,000	1,453.1	1,145.5	56	1,704.3	1939	670.6	1935
Middleveld								
Bremersdorp	2,000	986.6	909.2	58	1,602.7	1909	467.4	1945
Kubuta	1,700	937.9	784.7	43	1,379.2	1918	317.5	1930
Dwaleni	3,300	840.6	756.8	45	1,173.5	1936	419.1	1941
Lowveld								
Balegane	1,100	895.1	739.1	36	1,094.7	1937	352.9	1935
Big Bend	500	704.4	538.5	37	833.0	1955	304.8	1945
Goliel	600	748.6	599.4	29	853.4	1942	200.5	1935
Lebombo								
Stegi	2,200	964.0	855.9	60	1,513.8	1918	368.3	1935

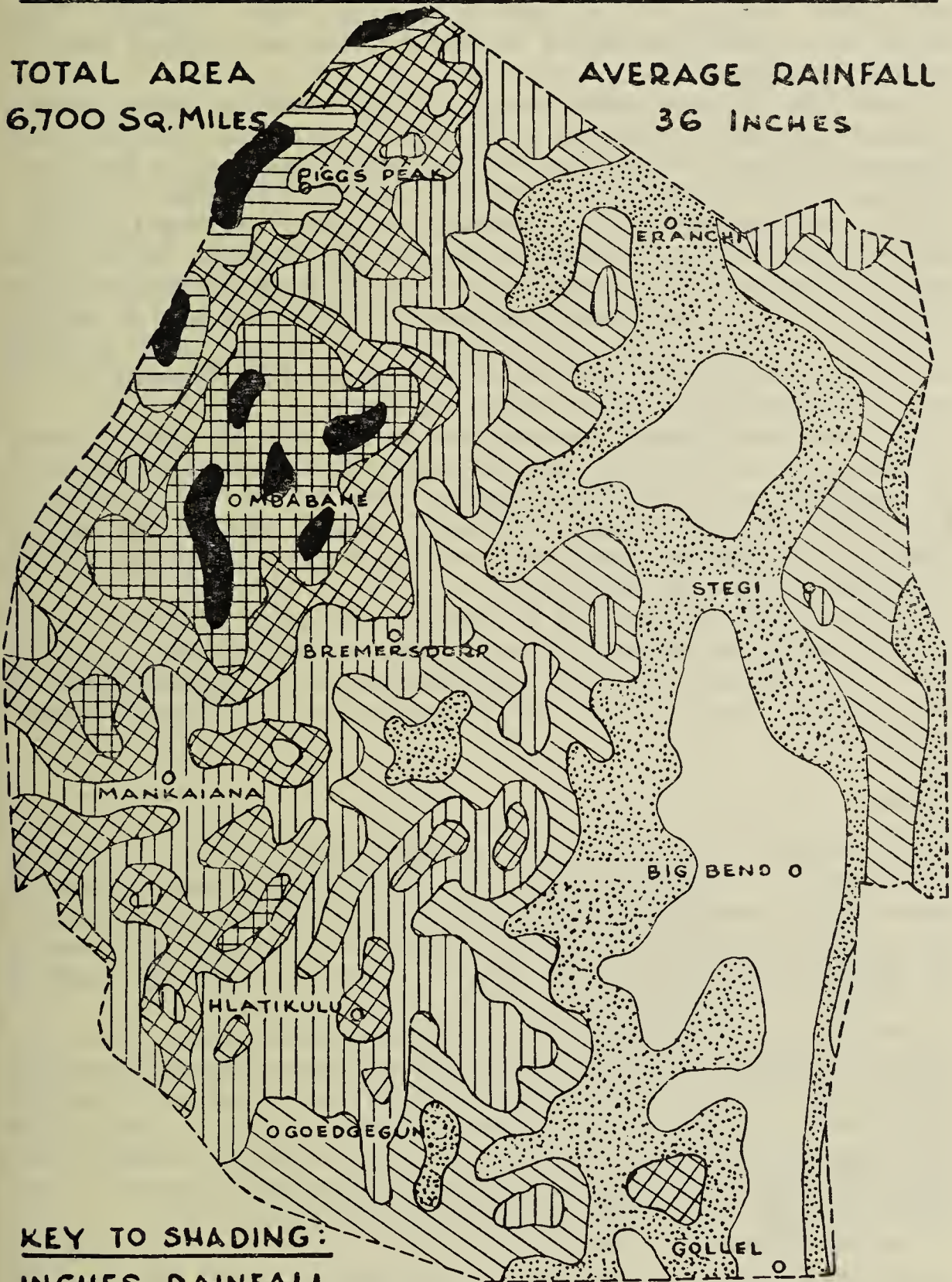
TEMPERATURES

Highveld Regions and Selected Stations	Abs.	Mean	1960 °C		Abs.	Years	Mean	Longterm	
			Max.	Min.				Mean	Abs
Havelock	31.	22.0	—	11.8	1.1	18	22.5	Min.	Min
Mbabane	—	—	—	9.9	5.6	55	22.7	11.8	— 1.1
Hlatikulu	30.0	20.7	20.7	12.2	2.6	37	21.2	10.9	— 6.2
Middleveld								11.4	— 2.8
Bremersdorp	37.0	26.2	26.2	14.6	2.5	55	26.2	13.6	0.0
Kubuta	—	—	—	—	—	19	25.9	14.9	— 0.6
Goedegegun	32.4	24.4	24.4	11.7	5.2	6	23.9	12.0	— 5.8
Lowveld									
Balegane	39.1	28.3	28.3	14.3	1.1	16	28.6	14.2	— 1.5
Big Bend	46.5	28.8	28.8	14.3	1.1	9	29.1	15.4	— 1.0
Goliel	40.6	28.7	28.7	16.2	4.8	11	28.8	16.1	— 1.7
Lebombo									
Stegi	36.2	25.2	25.2	14.5	5.8	61	24.9	13.8	— 2.7

SWAZILAND MEAN ANNUAL RAINFALL

TOTAL AREA
6,700 SQ. MILES

AVERAGE RAINFALL
36 INCHES



KEY TO SHADING:

INCHES RAINFALL

20-25	25-30	30-35	35-40	40-50	50-60	60-90

SQUARE MILES

780	1370	1500	1340	1000	560	150
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great, especially in the Lowveld where drought hazard is also most serious. Over large tracts of that region, an annual fall of 30 inches can be expected only one or two years in ten, as against five or more years in ten in other regions. The maximum rainfall recorded in one day has been more than 10 inches, at Havelock.

From the data provided by 25 stations making thermometer readings, it can be judged that the mean annual temperature on the Highveld is just over 60 degrees F. and that in the Lowveld is about 72 degrees F. seasonal and daily ranges in temperature are greatest in the Lowveld and least on the Lubombo and Highveld. These last two regions are thought to be more equable because of proximity to the Indian Ocean and prevalence of cloud and mist respectively. There is a low incidence of frost; it can, however, be expected for a few days in most years on much of the Highveld and upper Middleveld, and in valley bottoms throughout the Territory.

The meteorological records taken by official and private observers are collected by the Land Utilization Department in conjunction with the Weather Bureau of the Union of South Africa, which provides rain gauges and other instruments. The Bremersdorp station reports twice daily to the Weather Bureau in Pretoria.

In the Table on page 86 the salient features of Swaziland's climate are brought out. Where possible, 1960 figures are given as well as long-term averages. Reference should be made to the map on page 87 for an overall picture of mean annual rainfall.

Flora

The range of altitude in Swaziland 6,000 ft. from Emlembe to Abercorn, is so great that a correspondingly great range of flora might be expected. The actual number of species of flowering plants, ferns and fern-allies in the Territory so far recorded is about 2,200, distributed among over 700 genera. Further investigation will certainly add to these totals.

The types of vegetation also show considerable diversity. Highveld grassland occurs on the higher open slopes, diversified by patches of forest in the steeper ravines, and by scattered small trees among the granite boulders and on scree. The forest comprises trees of up to 60 feet in height with a rich undergrowth of shrubs, ferns and herbaceous ground flora. Some swampy areas are particularly rich in species.

The Middleveld is mainly grassland, often with grasses up to six feet high, with scattered thorn-trees (mainly *Acacias*). It has been almost everywhere altered by fires, cultivation and grazing, and floristically it is somewhat uninteresting.

Bushveld vegetation covers most of the country below 1,500 feet and extends up some of the river valleys to nearly 3,000 ft. It is characterized by more or less scattered trees of a great variety of species, and several different types of bushveld can be recognised. In the native areas in particular much tree

felling has taken place, only a few species being preserved. The ground flora is mainly grassland, in some areas very much impoverished by fires and overgrazing.

Floristically, the Territory shows great affinity with the adjoining regions of the Eastern Transvaal and, to a lesser degree, with Zululand. The relationship with Mocambique is small, perhaps owing to the natural barrier formed by the Lubombo range. Some "Cape" flora occurs on the mountains.

Among the outstanding and characteristic floral elements may be mentioned the following:— Aloe, including some 25 species, ranging from the largest tree species, *A.bainesii*, to the second smallest species *A.albida*: *Zantedeschia*, the so-called arum lilies, with several species including those with white, cream, yellow and pink satches, and the burgundy — coloured variety of *Z.rehmanni* which is apparently peculiar to Swaziland: *Streptocarpus*, including the remarkable *S.dunnii*, the violet flowered *S.galpinii*, and several others occurring as forest epiphytes or in rock crevices: Orchids of which the big branching yellow-flowered *Ansellia gigantea* is a striking epiphyte in the bushveld, and including a large number of terrestrial species, especially the showy *Eulophiums* and *Satyriums*, and several of the interesting forest epiphytes: *Begonia* with three handsome species in highveld forests: fine species of *Amaryllids* occur locally, including the giant *Brusvigias* (candelabrum lillies), *Ammocharis*, *Haemanthus*, *Anoiganthus*, *Cyrtanthus*, *Clivia*, *Crinum* and *Nerine*: the genus *Gladiolus* is well represented.

There are many fine trees, some of the most striking being the *Cussonias* (umbrella trees) of the Høihveld, the crimson-flowered *Schotia brachypetala* (hottentot's bean), the scarlet *Erythrina lysistemon* (imsinsi), the yellow *Pterocarpus rotundifolius* (indhlebezindhlovu) and *Pt.angolensis* (umvangata, kiaat) and some magnificent species of *Ficus*.

Succulents range from the tree *Euphorbias*, *E. ingens*, *E. cooperi*, *E. triangularis* and *E. evansii*, to small *Stapeliads* such as *Huernia zebrina* and *H. hystrix*, with occasional species of *Haworthia* and *Gasteria*, and several *Crassulas*.

Parasitic plants include striking species of *Loranthus* and *Viscum*. Ferns includes two stately tree-ferns, a large variety of small species in and out of the forest, down to one or two "filmies" in dense shade and moisture.

Enough has been mentioned to indicate the richness and variety of the flora which make Swaziland a place of great interest to the botanist and nature lover.

Fauna

Large game animals include the blue wildebeeste, kudu, impala, Burchell's zebra, reedbuck, duiker, klip-springer, waterbuck and hippopotamus. Crocodiles occur in the Lowveld rivers. The total quantity of game has, however, been greatly reduced by hunters and poachers.

Birdlife is fairly plentiful, and includes a few rare species

with northern affinities. Conspicuous are the European stork, sacred ibis and hadedah, hammerhead, grey heron, several predators, saccabula, hornbill and lilac-breasted roller.

There are several species of lizard, geckos and chameleons. The rivers contain yellow fish, tiger fish, bream and several smaller species. Insect life is very varied and includes some magnificent moths and butter-flies — one species showing the remarkable phenomenon of migration.

Chapter II : History

Whilst the early history of Swaziland is fragmentary and can be discovered only from oral traditions which must be the subject of doubt, it is certain that the Swazi were relative late-comers to the area to which they have given their name. There are definite traces of human occupation from the early Palaeolithic Period onwards. A number of widely distributed rock paintings, probably of Bushman origin, have been discovered as well as traces of the Sutu and Ntungwa-Nguni clans encountered by the Swazi on their arrival in the country.

The Swazi, a composite people of various clan origins, have existed as a distinct tribe only since the beginning of the Nineteenth Century. The Nkosi-Dlamini, today the ruling clan and nucleus of the Swazi Nation, formed part of the main body of Bantu migrants and migrated from Central Africa firstly towards Delagoa Bay and then southwards along the coast into Tongaland. Led by Ngwane III, the first ruler commemorated in present day ritual, the clan crossed the Lubombo Mountains and settled in south-eastern Swaziland. Ngwane and his successor, Ndvungunye, augmented the number of people and the area under their control by absorbing small neighbouring clans. This process was continued by the next ruler, Sobhuza I, but shortly after his accession in 1815 he became involved in a dispute with Zwide, chief of the Ndwandwe, over the possession of land in the Pongola riverain and fled northwards with his people. Travelling by way of the western Highveld, he settled at Elangeni close to the site of the present Ndhlovukazi's kraal of Lobamba. Some of the small Sutu and Ntungwa-Nguni clans which were scattered throughout the Territory at this time were expelled whilst others were absorbed.

Whilst consolidating his position in central Swaziland, Sobhuza, a politic ruler, avoided further conflict with the Ndwandwe by taking one of Zwide's daughters as his main wife. He was, however, troubled with periodic raids by the Zulu who had quickly dominated the country south of the Pongola River after Chaka's succession to the chieftainship in 1815. These Zulu incursions were not aimed at conquering the Swazi but were either raiding parties harassing fleeing refugees or excursions designed to keep the Zulu warriors active, to loot and probably to impress the northern tribes with the might of the Zulu Nation. On most occasions open conflict was avoided, but in 1836 the battle of Lubuya took place just north of

Hlatikulu when the Zulu were forced to retire. Sobhuza died in 1839 and whilst it is probable that he had had no personal contact with Europeans, his people had certainly met both British and Boers.

In 1840, after a troubled regency, Sobhuza's minor son, Mswati, succeeded him and inherited a kingdom which stretched as far as Barberton in the north, Carolina and Ermelo in the west, the Pongola River in the south and the Lubombo Mountains in the east. Although strong and respected by its immediate neighbours, it is unlikely that the Swazi were, at this time, more than a loose confederation of clans which each retained a large measure of independence whilst paying allegiance to the Dlamini. The work of unification was continued by Mswati and furthered by the development of the age-group system which not only provided the Swazi rulers with a well disciplined fighting force but cut across clan and lineage affiliations and introduced respect for the rule of the Dlamini. A policy of linking the Dlamini maritally with the other clans also made for national unity.

Shortly after the British annexation of Natal, Mswati appealed to Theophilus Shepstone, the newly appointed Diplomatic Agent to the Natives in that Colony, for protection against the Zulu whose raids became less frequent as a result. Relying on diplomacy to protect his southern border, Mswati greatly extended his sphere of influence to the north and west. He established his kraal at Hoho, in north western Swaziland, and military kraals at Mbhuleni, Mjindini and Sidwashini close to the present sites of Carolina, Barberton and Hector-spruit respectively. From these bases the Swazis attacked the Sutu tribes in the Lydenburg and Zoutspansberg Districts and penetrated into Mashonaland.

Under the leadership of Hendrik Potgieter, a group of Boers had left Natal on the fall of the Republic and trekked northwards into the north-eastern Highveld where the village of Andries-Origstad was founded in 1845. A dispute between Potgieter and the Volksraad of the embryonic Republic of Lydenburg forced the latter to obtain a cession of all the land between the Olifants and Crocodile Rivers from Mswati in 1846 to counter Potgieter's claim that the land on which the village stood was personally ceded to him by Sekwati, chief of the Bapedi. The legality of the cession, which cost the Volksraad 100 head of cattle, is doubtful but it is likely that Mswati's view of Sekwati as a subject ruler was justified.

Amidst continued Zulu raids into Swaziland and Swazi raids on the northern Sutu, Europeans began to enter Swaziland in increasing numbers. The Rev. James Allison, in response to a deputation from Sobhuza I which had been sent to the Wesleyan Mission Station at Thaba 'Nchu, had made an unsuccessful attempt to settle in Swaziland in 1844 and again in 1874. The earliest European visitors were hunters in search of game in the Lowveld, farmers who grazed their sheep on the Highveld during the winter months and traders. In September, 1860,

Coenraad Vermaak obtained the first personal land concession of which a written record is extant. He acquired some 1,000 square miles of land in south-eastern Swaziland from Mswati for 30 head of cattle and an annual rental of £5 per annum, and was placed as chief in that area by the Swazi ruler.

Mswati died in 1868, the last of the truly independent Swazi rulers. The traditional pattern of Swazi life was soon radically altered by the course of events elsewhere in southern Africa. Economic and political considerations had led the land-locked South African Republic to turn towards the east coast in search of an outlet not commanded by any major power. The plans of two pioneers, McCorkindale and Forbes, both pointed towards Swaziland as an essential link between the Republic and the sea. A Volksraad Proclamation in 1868, as well as making presumptuous territorial claims to the north and west of the Republic, also claimed a strip of land one mile wide on each side of the Usutu River from its exit from the Republic to its mouth in Delagoa Bay. The Proclamation's extravagant terms raised protests from both the British and the Portuguese Governments who refused to recognise its claims. It resulted however, in the signing of a Boer-Portuguese Treaty which, by defining a common boundary along the Lubombo Mountains, included Swaziland in the Republic. Further British protests deterred the Boers from exercising this assumed sovereignty but President Burgers saw in a railway to the east coast a touchstone which would transform the parlous economic situation he had inherited from his predecessor, Pretorius in 1872.

Mswati was succeeded by his seven year old son Ludvonga who was poisoned in 1874 and the question of succession led to disputes, intrigues and fighting which were only resolved when the Council chose Mbandzeni who was installed as Ingwenyama in 1875. A Republican commando attended the ceremony and its leader concluded what has been called the "Closer Understanding" with the Swazi which, inter alia, confirmed Mswati's cessions of land. An offensive-defensive type of alliance, it was never ratified by the Volksraad.

The annexation of the South African Republic in 1877, and the brief period of British rule which followed, had little immediate effect on the Territory's affairs, but introduced the Swazi to British officials and resulted in the delimitation of the northern, western and southern boundaries of Swaziland in 1880. These arbitrarily defined boundaries, included in the terms of the Pretoria Convention of 1881 encroached on land to which the Swazi laid claim and account for the number of Swazi now domiciled in the Transvaal Province of the Union of South Africa. The Pretoria Convention also guaranteed the independence of the Swazi, a provision repeated in the London Convention of 1884. In 1879, the Swazi assisted British forces to suppress the bellicose Bapedi as they had helped a Boer commando which had failed in the same task three years previously.

Whilst Boer ambitions which "cherished the aspirations of access to the sea" and the British claim "to exercise the right of veto on such extensions" became clearer, a third factor brought the Swaziland question into public prominence and had a profound effect on the subsequent history of the Territory.

For many years farmers from the eastern Highveld had trekked into Swaziland during the winter months and obtained verbal permission from Mbandzeni to graze their sheep. The proximity of the Moodies and De Kaap gold fields led to the discovery of gold in north-western Swaziland in 1879 and brought prospectors to Mbandzeni's kraal at Embekelweni in search of mineral concessions. The mineral concession owners were mainly of British origin whilst the grazers and farmers were of Boer stock. Racial feeling and the conflicting interests of the two groups led to friction amongst the European population which, from 1880 onwards, began to settle permanently in the Territory. In addition, a cosmopolitan crowd of concession seekers arrived in search of every conceivable right from the Swazi ruler. The tenacity with which the Europeans sought for concessions, as well as the intrigues and controversies which divided them not unnaturally confused the Swazi. To requests for rights in land and minerals were added requests for concessions such as those to build railways, to run refreshment bars on the proposed railways, and others which granted monopolies for manufacturing such items as cement, woollen and linen goods, dynamite, gas and electricity. Many of these concessions were granted but it may be accepted that Mbandzeni in granting them did not contemplate the permanent alienation of any of the Territory's natural resources but only intended to grant usufructs. Swazi law and custom did not recognise the alienation of national assets.

The difficulties imposed by this situation were heightened by reports of tax raids within Swaziland by officials of the South African Republic and by threats of armed intervention from Highveld farmers. As a result of unsuccessful appeals to both British and Boer Governments for protection and the appointment of an adviser, Mbandzeni, bewildered by the complexity of the situation which had been suddenly thrust upon him, turned to Sir Theophilus Shepstone, now the Secretary for Native Affairs in Natal, who enjoyed the confidence of the tribes in south-eastern Africa. Sir Theophilus recommended his son, Theophilus Shepstone, Junior, as adviser and the appointment was made in 1886. One of Shepstone's first acts was to organize a concessions register and the systematic collection of rentals. His position as Adviser had no official standing with the British Government and he was, in fact, as much out of favour with a faction of the British concessionnaires as with the Boer's. Whilst the Swaziland concessions period was by no means unique in the history of southern Africa, the number and diversity of the concessions which were granted were unparalleled and the principal effects on the Swazi have often been neglected. Although many

contained clauses reserving to Mbandzeni his sovereignty and safe-guarding the rights and interests of the Swazi, their grant has had profound repercussions on questions of land and mineral ownership in the Territory. Of more immediate effect and as a direct result was the introduction of European systems of government which tended to supplant the indigenous administration of the Swazi and entrench upon their sovereignty.

In May 1887, Mbandzeni allowed Shepstone to call a meeting of concessionnaires which elected a committee to deal with European affairs. Its composition was revised in August, 1888, when Mbandzeni granted a Charter of Self Government which empowered the Committee to 'adjudicate on all matters relating to the white people in the country.' In addition to nominating five of its members, the Swazi ruler reserved the right to veto any of the Committee's decisions and actions. Ineffectual attempts at government were stultified by personal interest and discord. Meetings of concessionnaires were held throughout the Territory and the majority voted in favour of incorporation within the South African Republic, the government of which, its autonomy restored and its Treasury refurbished, had resumed its enthusiasm for an eastern outlet. President Kruger's call for the exercise of some form of law and order in Swaziland and his proposal that British interests north of the Limpopo would be respected if the British Government supported the Republic's aspirations, were met with the proposal for a joint commission of enquiry into the affairs of the Territory. The Commission arrived in Swaziland shortly after the death of Mbandzeni in October, 1889. The British Commissioner, Sir Francis de Winton, appears to have favoured incorporation within the Republic, but the Secretary of State, pressed by philanthropic and commercial interests in Great Britain and the threat to the hopes of the British South Africa Company in Matabeleland and Mashonaland, saw dual rule as the only solution to the Swaziland problem. With this instruction the High Commissioner met President Kruger at Blignaut's Pont in March, 1890, and their discussions resulted in the First Swaziland Convention which was eventually ratified by a reluctant Volksraad. The South African Republic withdrew its claims to the north and north-west and undertook to aid and support the establishment of order and government in those areas by the British South Africa Company. Subject to its acquisition of a port on the east coast and of the necessary land to build a railway to it, the Republic committed itself to entering a customs union.

As far as Swaziland was concerned, the Convention confirmed the arrangements for the government of the Europeans which had been determined by the Joint Commission, affirmed the independence of the Swazi and agreed to the annexation of the Little Free State by the Republic. Other administrative provisions included the appointment of a Government Secretary and Treasurer, the establishment of

the Chief Court and subordinate judicial appointments, the administration of Roman Dutch Common Law and the rights to raise revenue. The Chief Court was further empowered to enquire into the validity of the concessions, and confirmed all but a few.

Dual control did not prove successful. The South African Republic had previously acquired several concessions affecting the raising of revenue and the administration of the country which would have made British rule almost impossible and had the effect of hampering the dual administration. In addition, the open hostility which was manifest between British and Boers throughout southern Africa at this period was reflected in the attitudes of the various Government Officials in Swaziland.

Early in 1891, the Republic reminded the British Government of its pledge to further consider Swaziland problems once dual rule was established and the work of the concessions court completed which it had given to secure the ratification of the First Convention. It was not until 1893, however, that the High Commissioner met Kruger at Colesburg where discussions proved indecisive. Further negotiations resulted in the signing of the Second Swaziland Convention which permitted the Republic to negotiate with the Swazi for a proclamation which would allow it to assume powers of jurisdiction, legislation and administration without incorporation. The Swazi refused to sign the necessary draft Organic Proclamation but its provisions were embodied in the final Convention of 1894 which dispensed with the necessity to consult them.

In February, 1895, the Republic appointed a Resident Special Commissioner and the necessary officials to administer the Territory but the satisfaction of having obtained control of the Territory was short-lived. Some two months later the British Government annexed Tongaland and extinguished Boer aspirations for an eastern outlet. The period of the Republic's Administration was undistinguished save for the Swazis' resistance to the imposition of a hut tax and the death of an important induna in which the Paramount Chief, Bunu, who had succeeded Mbandzeni, was alleged to be implicated. The latter incident resulted in the promulgation of a protocol to the 1894 Convention which severely limited the civil and criminal jurisdiction of the Swazi Chiefs.

The Administration was withdrawn in November, 1899, and the Swazi remained neutral during the Anglo-Boer War which had little effect on the Territory. Irregular skirmishings took place and Bremersdorp, the headquarters of the Administration, was razed by a Boer commando, an action which earned its leader instant dismissal.

In December, 1899, Bunu died and it was during July that year also that his heir, the present Ingwenyama, Sobhuza II was born. The Government of the Swazi during Sobhuza's minority was undertaken by the Chief Regent, his grandmother, Labotsibeni. She was a wise leader and did valuable work for her people and country, and her relations with the Administra-

tion were always of a friendly nature; she died in 1925. Sobhuza II, C.B.E., was educated at Zombode in Swaziland and at Lovedale in the Cape Province, and was installed as Ingwenyama of the Swazi in 1921.

On the annexation of the South African Republic at the end of the war, all the rights and powers of the Republic passed to the British Government. A Special Commissioner with a force of South African Constabulary was sent into Swaziland to establish a provisional Administration with its Headquarters at Mbabane. By virtue of the powers conferred by the Foreign Jurisdiction Act of 1880, an Order-in-Council was issued in 1903 under which the control of the Territory was vested in the Governor of the Transvaal Colony. The Swaziland Administration Proclamation No. 3 of 1904, provided for the administration of the Territory as a district of the Transvaal, applied the Transvaal Laws, *mutatis mutandis*, to Swaziland and established Courts with the same powers and jurisdiction as those of that Colony. By limiting the jurisdiction of the Swazi Chiefs to "civil disputes in which aboriginal natives only are concerned", their criminal jurisdiction, curtailed by the 1898 Protocol, was abrogated. The decisions relating to land and mineral concessions of the Commissions problem have been described in Chapter VI of Part II of this Report. A further result of the Commission's Report was the expropriation, at their value prior to the beginning of the Boer War of the majority of concessions granting exclusive rights, except exclusive rights to land and minerals. The Partitions Proclamation of 1907 provided that no Swazi actually resident on land which was freed from Swazi occupation could be compelled to move for five years from the 1st. July, 1909. The settlement came as a shock to the Swazi and a deputation was sent to London to protest against the action taken under the Proclamations. It was unsuccessful and the work of partition proceeded. Proclamation No. 24 of 1913 provided simple and effective machinery for the removal of the Swazi from land concessions but no large scale movement did, in fact, take place. Those Swazi who did move did so voluntarily whilst the remainder made terms with the concessionnaires, subject to confirmation by the Resident Commissioner, and remained on the farms. The reaction amongst the Swazi leaders was to encourage the young man to go to the Transvaal to work in order to earn money with which to buy back farms from their European holders.

The settlement of the concessions question promoted some agricultural development on European holdings although tin and gold continued to be the more important of the Territory's exports. Tobacco and maize were the principal crops, but falling maize prices made farmers turn to cotton and an experimental station of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation was established near Bremersdorp. Cattle ranching was started in the Lowveld and two Associations established selected European settlers as agriculturalists in various parts of the Territory. The

Great War and its aftermath of financial stringency severely limited economic activities. In 1929, however, the visit of the Rt. Hon. L. S. Amery, then Secretary of State for the Dominions, engendered a spirit of confidence and resulted in the provision of financial assistance from the Government of the United Kingdom. This aid provided greatly needed amenities for development which was also stimulated by the introduction of a motor bus service operated by the South African Railways and Harbours Administration in 1928 and the institution of the Land and Agricultural Loan Fund.

A further result of Mr. Amery's visit was the enquiry into the financial and economic situation of Swaziland made by Sir Alan Pim in 1931. His report, published in the following year, led to the introduction of Grants-in-Aid from the United Kingdom as a regular feature of the Territorial Budget for several years afterwards. Whilst the world wide depression of the early 1930's severely affected the development of the Territory's primary products, increases in Ordinary Revenue, together with financial assistance, permitted the extension of the administrative machinery and social services which had hitherto been severely limited.

From 1929 onwards efforts had been made to bring the Swazi into closer touch with the Administration to afford them some training in local government and to associate them with the Territory's development. In 1941, the Native Administration Proclamation was promulgated which entrenched the Ingwenyama in Libhandla as Native Authority in the Territory. Because this measure did not conform sufficiently to Swazi Law and Custom it did not have the support of the Ngwenyama and Council and was repealed and replaced in a more acceptable form in 1950. Two other Proclamations which were promulgated during that year, those dealing with Swazi Courts and the establishment of a National Treasury, gave form to the Swazi National Administration as it is today.

Assistance from the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts of 1940 and 1945 enabled the expansion of social services to continue throughout the war years and afterwards. Particular attention was paid during this period to agricultural extension work and in 1944 the first of three Land Settlement Schemes was inaugurated. During the second World War a total of 3,836 Swazi served with considerable distinction in the Middle East, Mediterranean and Italian theatres. They were mainly recruited in accordance with the traditional Swazi military system.

Since the War the development of agriculture and mining has been reflected in the rise in Territorial Revenue from £307,048 in 1946 to £1,453,389 in 1960. The main developments have been the introduction of forestry undertakings on a large scale from 1947 onwards, the development of irrigation agriculture, expanded production of cotton, tobacco and livestock products, and more recently the start of a sugar industry. Advancement in the economic fields has been coupled with

equally spectacular advances in the provision of social and welfare services such as those of education and health. The proving of large deposits of iron ore and coal has added further momentum to the pace of development to which there has recently been joined the first discussions on constitutional advance.

Chapter III : Administration

In 1902, at the end of the Anglo-Boer War, a British Special Commissioner with a small force of the South African Constabulary was sent into Swaziland to establish a provisional administration. Shortly afterwards, an Order in Council, dated the 25th. of June, 1903, was issued which established the relationship between Great Britain and the Swazi and constitutes the basic authority under which the Administration has been conducted by Her Majesty's Government. The history of the establishment of the British Administration has been outlined in the previous chapter.

At the head of Government is the Resident Commissioner, who is subject to the directions and instructions of the High Commissioner for Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland. The Resident Commissioner exercises such administration and control, and is vested with all such powers, authorities and jurisdiction as are conferred upon him by the Swaziland Administration Proclamation of 1904 and other laws, or by the terms of his commission. He is assisted and advised by the Government Secretary, who is also the Deputy Resident Commissioner, and by the Heads of the various Government Departments. The Territory is divided into six districts which are administered by District Commissioners stationed at Mbabane, Bremersdorp, Hlatikulu, Pigg's Peak, Mankaiana and Stegi. The District Commissioners are the principal executive officers of Government within their districts and directly responsible to the Resident Commissioner for their efficient administration. The Judiciary falls under the Chief Justice for the High Commission Territories in Southern Africa.

The function of the European Advisory Council, a statutory body established in terms of Proclamation No. 11 of 1949, is to advise the Resident Commissioner on matters directly affecting the European residents of Swaziland and on any matter specifically referred to the Council by the Resident Commissioner. The Territory is divided into ten electoral divisions which each return one member to the Council. Every European British subject, aged 21 and upwards who is domiciled and who has resided in Swaziland for five years, is entitled to be registered as a voter. The Chairman of the Council is the Resident Commissioner and, in addition to the Deputy Resident Commissioner, there are six official members who attend in an advisory capacity and have no power to vote at any meeting. The full Council usually meets twice a year. At

the first session of the Council a Standing Committee is appointed which consists of the Resident Commissioner, the Deputy Resident Commissioner and not more than five elected members. The Council may refer to the Standing Committee any matter for examination and recommendation and the Resident Commissioner may also refer to it any matter when the Council is not in session. Discussions on Constitutional Reform between the Government and the Council took place in 1959 and further discussions on the Council's proposals will take place in 1960.

The sizes and population of the districts, according to the 1956 Census are:—

District	Area in sq. miles	Population			Total population	Density per Sq. miles
		European	Eurafrican	African		
Manzini	457	1,154	355	43,263	44,272	98
Hlatikulu	1,844	1,620	526	77,823	79,969	43
Mankaiana	959	180	42	32,849	33,071	34
Mbabane	695	1,495	164	27,406	29,065	42
Pigg's Peak	713	842	65	27,271	28,178	39
Stegi	2,036	628	226	24,602	25,456	12
Total	6,704	5,919	1,378	233,214	240,011	

A great deal of the structure of the traditional Swazi political system has been retained in the modern pattern of the National Administration. The Ngwenyama (the Paramount Chief), is a constitutional ruler who is advised by his kinsmen and chosen councillors and who cannot initiate action without the approval of two formally constituted councils. The smaller of the two councils, the Likoqo, comprises the more important of the Ngwenyama's agnatic kin and a number of chosen advisers. The larger council is known as the Libandla, and at its widest extension, is a Council of every adult male in the Nation. It is recognised as the final body from which approval for any contemplated act or legislation should be obtained. The Libandla meets only once a year, during the winter, when it sits for about a month. The Resident Commissioner and Administrative Officers meet the Libandla on one day, whilst it is in Session, when matters which affect Government are put before it. A skeleton of the main Council sits weekly, or as needed, to transact the every day business of the Nation. Close contact is maintained with Government through a Standing Committee which is appointed by the Ngwenyama in Libandla. It meets representatives of Government weekly and is the channel along which all Government business flows to and from the Swazi Nation. The Standing Committee consists of a Chairman, the Treasurer of the Swazi National Treasury, the Secretary to the Nation and six members, paid from the Swazi National Treasury, who each represent one of the six administrative districts. The latter have considerable influence in the districts which they repre-

sent and the Committee has rationalised and brought continuity to the work which had hitherto been performed by members of the Ligoqo. There are, in addition various committees of the Swazi National Council which deal with subjects such as finance and the organisation of the Lifa Fund. They have no legislative authority and are specialist bodies set up to deal with specialised problems.

The system of Swazi Courts, established in terms of Proclamation No. 80 of 1950, with both civil and criminal jurisdiction over Africans, is described in Chapter 9 of Part II of this Report. Proclamation No. 81 of 1950 provided for the establishment of the Swazi National Treasury, the revenue of which is derived from payments by Government of proportions of various taxes, all fines and fees from Swazi Courts and other sources. The Ngwenyama, the Ndlovukazi, Chiefs and Officers of the Swazi Administration are now paid from the National Treasury and other expenditure is incurred on agricultural, medical and educational projects. Ingwenyama in Libandla is empowered to make regulations, with the prior approval of the Resident Commissioner, for the constitution and conduct of the National Treasury, for determining what money should be paid into it and the purposes for which its funds should be expended.

From the central institutions of the Swazi National Administration, responsibility for the routine administration of the country devolves upon the Chiefs and their Ndunas. Chiefs, of whom there are 172, each have their own Ligoqo and Libandla to assist and advise them. They are subject, for administrative purposes, to the Governors of royal villages who are representative of the central authority. In an endeavour to provide focal points which would serve as centres of local government and through which the Ngwenyama's orders and instructions could be disseminated, Tinkundla or Rural District Councils were established in 1956. Each Nkundla consists of chiefs grouped together on a geographical basis under an appointed Chairman. They have no executive functions and no financial powers, but in some areas they have provided an important point of contact between Government and the Swazi and have been of value in promoting rural development work. In the main, however, the conservatism of some of the chiefs, who have seen in these councils the means of curtailing their personal traditional powers, have stifled their effectiveness.

One of the principal functions of the District Commissioner is to co-ordinate development work within his district without interfering in technical details. To assist him in this work, District Teams have been established under his chairmanship, to consider local problems and formulate plans for development, in accordance with policy decisions transmitted through the Secretariat, from the Resident Commissioner. They consist of the heads of the technical services in the District, such as the Medical, Education and Land Utilization Departments, rural

development workers and representatives of the Swazi.

The Eurafrican community is not formally represented to Government although some Eurafricans make use of elected members of the European Advisory Council, whilst others tend towards the Swazi in sympathy and outlook. Recently, a Eurafrican Welfare Association has exhibited some energy in seeking to represent Eurafrican interests, and the Administration meets with representatives of this body twice a year to discuss matters of Territorial importance as well as those more directly affecting the Eurafrican Community.

There are proclaimed townships at Mbabane, Bremersdorp, Stegi, Hlatikulu and Goedgegun. In each of these townships, and in Pigg's Peak Village, an Urban Area Advisory Committee functions under the chairmanship of the District Commissioner and advises him on the administration and welfare of the township and surrounding urban area. These committees consist of five elected members and Government Officials nominated by the Resident Commissioner. There are, in addition, African Advisory Committees, which advise the District Commissioner on the needs of the urban African population. During 1959 and 1960 attention has been given to the question of granting municipal status to the townships of Mbabane and Bremersdorp.

Whilst no formal machinery has been established to effect joint consultation between the different communities in the Territory, Standing Committees of the Swazi Nation and the European Advisory Council, as well as representatives of the Eurafrican Welfare Association meet together to discuss matters of Territorial importance.

Chapter IV : Weights and Measures

With the following exceptions, Imperial weights and measures are in use:—

1 ton (short)	—	2,000 lbs.
1 ton (long)	—	2,240 lbs.
1 leaguer	—	126½ English gallons
1 pipe	—	91½ " "
1 aum	—	31⅓ " "
1 anker	—	7½ " "

(for land only)

12 Cape inches	—	1 Cape foot.
12 Cape feet	—	1 Cape rood.
1,000 Cape feet	—	12,396 English feet.
	—	1,033 English feet.
	—	314.855 metres.
1,000 yards	—	914 metres.
1,000 metres	—	1,093.62 yards.

(for land only)			
144	Cape sq. feet	—	1 Cape sq. rood.
600	Cape sq. roods	—	1 morgen.
		—	2.11654 Eng acres
		—	10,244 square yards.

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APPENDIX I.

EXPENDITURE ON COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT AND WELFARE SCHEMES DURING YEAR 1959/60

COM- MENCE- MENT	SCHEME NO.	TITLE	TOTAL	C.D.W. ASSIST- ANCE	LOCAL CONTRI- BUTION	LOCAL REVENUE
			£	£	£	£
Closed	D.2043	Mineral Development Commission				
In Progress	D.2291	Improvement of Road Communi- cations	983	(—) 27		27
—do—	D.2486	Capital Assistance for African & Eurafrican Schools	2,460	491	492	
—do—	D.2554	Botanical Survey	1,438	2,460		
—do—	D.2574	Swaziland Geological Survey	19,102	1,438		125
—do—	D.2582	Rural Development & Soil Con- servation	36,638	9,569	9,408	
—do—	D.2583	Agricultural Education & Exten- sion	33,215	15,028	19,993	1,617
—do—	D.2584	Grazing Control & Livestock Improvement	15,871	7,134	25,220	861
—do—	D.2713	Anti Malaria & Public Health Campaign		2,072	(—) 821	14,620
—do—	D.2714	African Primary Education	9,857	570	9,287	
Closed	D.2715	Leper Settlement	10,251	3,252	6,999	
In Progress	D.2722	Mbabane Trades School	1,625	80	1,545	
—do—	D.2732	Roads Survey	4,948	166	3,281	1,501
Closed	D.2754	Swazi National Schools	4,631	4,631		
In Progress	D.2836	Primary & Secondary European Education	4,000		4,000	
—do—	D.2999	Imp. & New Construction Gollel/ Lukula Road	9,470	6,770	2,700	
Closed	D.3000	Imp. of Drainage, Piggs Peak/ Ngonini Road	1,532	1,195	337	
In Progress	D.3001	New Bridges & Const. of Road Deviation Oshoek/Bremersdorp Road	32,000	24,640	7,360	

Closed	D.3002	Const. of Bridges, White Umbuluzi & Komati Rivers	86	60	26
In Progress	D.3003	Purchase of Plant for Road & Bridge Improvement			
Closed	D.3004	Imp. of Communications, Piggs Peak Area			
In Progress	D.3005	Imp. of Communications C.D.C. (S.I.S.) Border Gate	3,326	2,561	765
—do—	D.3191	Construction of Motjane-Ezulwini Road	80,587 15,167	64,470 14,770	16,117 397
—do—	D.3422	Hydrographic Survey			
—do—	D.3433	Planning Township Roads, Mbane&Bremersdorp	822	666	156
—do—	D.3528	High Level Bridge, Big Bend	66,293	51,708	14,585
Closed	D.3715	Medical Scholarship	600	600	
In Progress	D.3873	Road Development, Usutu Forests Project	181,297	181,297	
Closed	D.3874	Survey of Proposed Railway route Sipofaneni to existing surveyed alignment/Ezulwini — Eastern Border)	4,500	4,500	
In Progress	D.3931	Extensions to European Schools	5,268	5,268	
—do—	D.3932	Housecraft Course	488	488	
—do—	D.3933	Extensions to Piggs Peak Hospital	8	8	
—do—	D.3934	Roads to serve Usutu Forests & Mahlanya/Mbabane Road	9,150	9,150	
—do—	D.4042	Airfield Investigation	584	584	
—do—	D.4075	New Hostel Bremersdorp European Primary School	18	18	
—do—	R. 661	Study of Land Holding & Usage among the Swazi	2,897	2,836	61
—do—	R. 834	Soil Survey in Swaziland	3,614	3,614	
—do—	R. 873	Agricultural Research in Swaziland	49,721	45,429	4,270
					22
			£612,447	467,496	126,178
					18,773



MAP of SWAZILAND



LEGEND

- International Boundaries
- District Boundaries
- Roads with mileages
- Railways
- District Headquarters
- Main Towns
- Other Settlements & Centres
- Royal Villages
- Main Aerodromes
- Rivers

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